

Bonn 'spy suspect' arrested

BONN (R) — West German officials said Sunday that a woman secretary in the president's office had been arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany. A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said police had seized the woman in the early hours of Sunday morning. He declined to elaborate. The arrest coincides with a major espionage scandal in West Germany, following the defection of a top spy-hunter to East Germany. Three other suspected East German agents disappeared. Two of the missing suspects, who are thought to have taken refuge in the East, were also women secretaries. One, Sonja Lueneburg, was a long-time personal aide of Economics Minister Martin Bangemann. Ms. Lueneburg disappeared earlier this month. The other two vanished suspects, secretary Ursula Richter and army messenger Lorenz Betzing, went missing last weekend. Earlier, the government announced it was reorganising its counter-espionage service. (See story below).

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HAPPY 'EID AL ADHA

The Jordan Times will not be published on the next four days due to the 'Eid Al Adha holiday (See page 3). The next issue of the newspaper will appear on Saturday, Aug. 31. The Jordan Times wishes its readers and advertisers a happy 'Eid and holiday.

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Rocket lands in northern Galilee

TEL AVIV (AP) — A rocket fired from Lebanon landed in northern Israel on Sunday in the second such attack in two days, military sources said. No damage and no casualties were reported when the rocket landed in the northern Galilee, the sources said. On Saturday, one rocket landed in Israel and another landed just across the border in Israel's self-styled "security zone" in Lebanon, according to military sources.

Shuttle launch postponed again

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) — The failure of a backup spacecraft computer forced another postponement Sunday of the launch of space shuttle Discovery on a satellite delivery and repair mission. The launch was rescheduled for Monday at 08.04 a.m. EDT (1204 GMT). The launch was postponed Saturday by a fast-developing thunderstorm that moved over the space centre just nine minutes before the scheduled liftoff.

Israel plans new shekel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said Sunday it planned to reform its currency to keep pace with inflation by introducing a new shekel valued at 1,000 existing shekels on Sept. 4. Cabinet Secretary Yossi Belin, who announced the change after the weekly cabinet meeting, told reporters the move was cosmetic and aimed at making everyday transactions easier. It is the second time Israel has reformed its currency since the annual rate of inflation, which last year hit a record 445 per cent, first leapt into three figures in 1979.

Yaqub Khan holds talks in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan held talks in Moscow on Sunday with a Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Georgiy Kornienko, the official news agency TASS said. The agency gave no details of the talks but noted that Mr. Yaqub Khan had stopped off in Moscow on his way to Geneva, where Afghan-Pakistani negotiations on the war in Afghanistan resume next Tuesday (See page 8).

Egyptian police hunt for third man in Maadi shootout

CAIRO (R) — One of three men involved in a shootout with police in the Cairo suburb of Maadi on Saturday is still at large, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Sunday. Police sources said two men had been arrested and one shot dead in a gun battle with police following a hunt for gunmen who fired on a police car in the Cairo suburb of Maadi. An Israeli diplomat was shot dead in the same area last Wednesday. Major-General Fakhreddine Abdou told Reuters that a 20-year-old unemployed Egyptian, who was now in hospital, had been arrested after the shootout, while a second man had shot himself dead. The third was still missing, he said.

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Iraqis hit Kharg for second time in 10 days

Baghdad says attack aimed at impeding repairs

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes raided Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal Sunday for the second time in 10 days, Gulf-based marine salvage executives reported.

"Kharg has been hit again by Iraqi military aircraft, apparently to aggravate an already unfavourable oil loading situation caused by the mid-August raid," said one executive, who refused to be identified.

He told the AP that it was "too early to expect a precise estimate of damage," adding that the island's jetties sustained substantial damage, according to information obtained by radio from ships near the stricken terminal.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said in a radio broadcast that eight 500-kilogramme bombs were dropped on Kharg to "impede work on extinguishing fires resulting from the previous strike."

All warplanes returned to base after the attack, the spokesman said.

"As an expression of Iraq's capability, our heroic air force carried out a surprise raid characterised by precise preparation and planning, a high standard of performance, and courage, dropping at least 500-kilogramme bombs on Kharg," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the raid obstructed the work of teams of firefighters who were trying to put out fires precipitated by the

25 per cent as a result of the previous raid," said one European salvage company executive. "On Aug. 20 experts decided it would take two or three weeks to repair the badly-damaged jetty. Now the situation has changed."

He added that a second jetty sustained partial damage in the previous raid.

A control room that measures how much oil goes into berthed tankers also was hit in the previous raid on Kharg, the same sources reported.

Iraq in February last year vowed to strangle Iran's economy by blocking its oil exports. It maintained that revenues from oil sales helped finance the Iranian war machine.

The Iraqi high command at that time defined an 80-kilometre radius around Kharg in the northeastern corner of the Gulf waters as an exclusion zone of military operations.

The Iraqis have since crippled scores of oil tankers and bulk carriers, using French-built Super Etendard jet fighters and lethal Exocet missiles.

Iran has been reacting with similar air strikes on Arab and other vessels in neutral and international waters well south of the war zone.

Shortly after the Sunday attack, Iran said its forces stabbed seven kilometres into Iraqi territory across the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre-long war front.

Tulkarem and Jenin remain under curfew

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two Palestinian towns in the occupied West Bank remained under curfew Sunday as soldiers searched for unidentified men who on Saturday shot dead one Israeli and wounded another.

The cabinet at its weekly meeting discussed the attacks in Tulkarem and Jenin but did not announce any new moves.

The council of Jewish settlements in the occupied region responded to the shootings by demanding the government annex the West Bank and expel suspected commandos.

At a funeral Sunday for Andre Alush, the Israeli killed in Tulkarem, several mourners shouted "Kahane, Kahane" in support of parliamentarian Rabbi Meir Kahane's demand for the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories.

Uri Oved, who was wounded in Jenin, was listed in serious but stable condition in a Haifa hospital.

Both men were shot by lone men while in the West Bank. (In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) claimed responsibility for the two attacks. The Palestinian news agency Wafa quoted the General Command of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, headquartered in Sanaa, North Yemen, as saying that two Palestinian combat units killed the men, described as secret service officers.

Official Israeli sources have said the men were civilians. The Wafa dispatch, quoting the general command, described Oved as a captain in the secret service and Alush as an officer.

The Israeli army continued its search for the assailants and banned inhabitants of Tulkarem and Jenin from crossing into the East Bank until further notice.

Black protests and arrests continue in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — An explosion ripped through a gasoline station Sunday in the mining town of Welkom, 180 kilometres south of Johannesburg, police reported amid renewed outbreaks of violence and the continuing government campaign against black protesters.

Police headquarters said the gasoline station was extensively damaged, but no injuries were reported.

Police said five blacks were arrested in Khayeli Sha, but reported no new arrests under their sweeping powers of detention without trial in terms of a five-week-old state of emergency and the country's internal security act.

In what appeared to be a new attempt to crack down on dissent, the security police picked up 32 supporters of the main anti-apartheid organisation, the United Democratic Front (UDF) in a 24-hour period ending Saturday.

The new detainees held under the internal security act included the UDF's acting president, Dr. Farook Meer, a physician of Indian descent held in the Indian Ocean port of Durban. More than 1,500 people, mainly second- and third-ranking UDF supporters, are being held under the emergency decree.

In the troubled Eastern Cape, where violence and clashes with police have persisted through the

Beirut militias keep up violence

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival militias based in east and west Beirut traded heavy gunfire on Sunday in a fresh outbreak of violence that threatened Syrian efforts to stop random bombardment of residential areas.

Police said two artillery barrages struck coastal townships on mostly Christian areas north of Beirut. They said 17 shells crashed in pinewoods above the port city of Jounieh, 20 kilometres north of Beirut.

There was no immediate report of casualties.

It was the latest violation of a Syrian-sponsored truce arranged Thursday ending 12 days of indiscriminate bombardment of residential areas in and around Beirut. More than 320 people were killed and nearly 1,100 wounded in the battles, by police count.

On the green line that separates the capital's mostly Christian eastern and mainly Muslim western sectors, sniper fire duels between militiamen kept all crossings between east and west Beirut closed for a second straight day.

Rival militias kidnapped an undisclosed number of civilians trying to cross between east and west Beirut Saturday, forcing Lebanese army troops to close the only open gateway between the capital's two sectors.

Police said 16 motorists remained missing Sunday. Others who have been grabbed were released Saturday in a swap hours later.

The shelling, the sniping on the green line and the unexplained kidnappings came amid wrangling between rival militia officials on where to deploy Syrian military observers to monitor the truce.

A security committee representing the main warring factions and the Lebanese army has failed to come up with a workable plan to position the Syrian observers.

They insist the observers should remain only along the five-kilometre green line. But the Shi'ite Muslim Amal and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia leaders want the Syrians to be based in west Beirut as well as at militia and Lebanese army artillery emplacements deep in side east Beirut.

Lebanese police stand little chance in battle against crime, page 2



SHOPPING IN BEIRUT: Lebanese women use a relatively calm morning to do their grocery shopping on one of west Beirut main streets following 12 days of fierce sectarian fighting which left more than 120 people killed and more than 1,100 injured. See story below. (AP wirephoto)

Camp David was 'insufficient' to solve Palestine issue, Baz concedes

ABU DHABI (AP) — A senior Egyptian official was quoted Sunday as conceding that the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was "insufficient" for solving the Palestinian problem.

"Egypt did not hurt the Palestinians with that treaty," Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's top political advisor, Osama Al Baz, told Abu Dhabi Television in an interview. "Possibly, the treaty succeeded merely in regaining occupied Egyptian territory from Israel. But the treaty did not succeed in the same measure to solve the Palestinian case."

Dr. Baz was alluding to the Camp David treaty frameworks which in part promised the Palestinians "autonomy" in the West Bank and Gaza.

Under U.S. auspices, Camp David produced the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which most Arab League member countries reject as a sellout of the Palestinian cause.

On account of Camp David, Egypt has been ostracised from the Arab fold.

Dr. Baz's statement was broadcast Saturday night, with a summary of it distributed by the official United Arab Emirates News Agency (WAM) Sunday morning.

The interview with Dr. Baz was conducted in Cairo.

Dr. Baz played a prominent role in the Camp David parleys between the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and ex-Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Asked to comment on the absence of diplomatic relations between Egypt and most Arab countries, Dr. Baz said "we leave it to the Arabs to pick up the right time for resuming ties with us."

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He predicted that the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war "won't last one more year."

Dr. Baz added without elaborating that certain indications and overtures have become evident lately in the mediation bid of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that an "end to the Gulf war is at hand."

Responding to a question, Dr. Baz told Abu Dhabi TV that Egypt's ties with Libya were by no means strained. He was in effect contradicting statements by other Egyptian officials on that score.

Libya roused Egypt's ire when it expelled a large number of Egyptian workers without severance pay after banning them from taking home their savings. Egypt complained to the U.N.

"Libya and Egypt are indivisible, and Egypt will never leave Libya to be subjected to any external menace," said Dr. Baz.

Economy picked up in '85, Central Bank says

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's economic growth rate rose to 1.9 per cent in 1984 from 1.2 per cent in 1983 after adjusting for inflation, according to the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ).

The bank's annual report said Gross National Product (GNP), the value of all goods and services produced in the economy, rose 5.9 per cent at market prices to a provisional JD 1.88 billion.

The improvement was due to higher industrial and mining output and growth in financial and real estate services, water, electricity and transport sectors, the report said.

External revenue fell 8.9 per cent from last year to JD 252.5 million, mainly because of reduced Arab aid which fell to JD 124 million compared with JD 196.6 million in 1983.

Remittances from Jordanians working abroad, however, grew 18 per cent to JD 475 million, after a 5.5 per cent increase in 1983, helping to meet 61 per cent of Jordan's JD 778.5 million trade deficit.

Inflation fell to 3.9 per cent last year from five per cent in 1983.

W. Germany to overhaul intelligence network

BONN (R) — The West German government announced on Sunday the reorganisation of the counter-espionage service following the defection of a top spy-hunter and indicated that the country's intelligence chief may be forced to quit.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said in a newspaper interview that the defection of Hans Joachim Tiedge was an extremely grave case of espionage that would have serious political consequences and badly affect intelligence work.

"What is urgently necessary right away is a reorganisation of our counter-espionage and the development of new operative investigation methods," he told the daily Bild.

"What we now need is a new concept for combating eastern espionage, in particular against the activities of the East German services."

Mr. Zimmermann's comments were published as the Bonn government braced for a political storm over Mr. Tiedge's defection and officials predicted that the first victim would be the head of West Germany's intelligence service, Herbert Hellenbroich.

Asked if Mr. Hellenbroich would have to go, Mr. Zimmermann offered no defence of the intelligence chief and said decisions on resignations or dismissals would be made this week.

Official sources said Sunday that Mr. Hellenbroich, who is now head of the West German intelligence service, the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND), was almost certain to be the first senior victim of the spy scandal.

Until last month he headed the counter-intelligence service where Mr. Tiedge worked and the sources said he had been warned three times that Mr. Tiedge's alcoholism made him a security risk.

In his interview, released ahead of publication on Monday, Mr. Zimmermann said his state secretary, Hans Neusel, would be in charge of the restructuring of counter-espionage but gave no details of what was planned.

As the opposition prepared for an onslaught on the Bonn coalition in parliament, security chiefs conferred throughout the weekend to gauge the damage Mr. Tiedge would cause and assess the dwindling chances of survival for Western agents in the East block.

Officials said Mr. Zimmermann would brief Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday

King visits heart recipient

By Sa'ad G. Hatter
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday visited the Arab World's heart transplant patient who was reported by medical sources to be in "very good" condition at Al Hussein Medical Centre, two weeks after the operation.

"I wish you a speedy recovery," King Hussein told 23-year-old Abdullah Khalil. "Your medical situation is encouraging," the King told the patient during his five-minute visit. He was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and a number of officers.

Contacted by telephone, Khalil told the Jordan Times he felt "extremely happy" when he saw the King entering his room.

Khalil, who is expected to be discharged from hospital in 10 days, is planning to take rest at home before resuming his job at a travel agency.

Khalil was forced to abandon school when he was 15 years old because of a birth deficiency which prompted the Aug. 10 surgery.

The patient is now being cared for at the intensive care unit (ICU) at the medical centre and Brigadier Yusef Issous, a member of the 30-strong team which performed the surgery, said Sunday that "keeping Khalil under intensive care does not mean he is facing a critical health situation."

"Nevertheless, being cared for at the ICU would enable doctors to keep a tab on the patient."

King praises Arabsat role in linking Arab states

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has expressed his delight at the success of the Arab satellite in relaying directly to the Arab World the Muslim religious rites performed in Mecca on the eve of 'Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice).

In a cable to Dr. Ali Al Mashat, the director general of the Riyadh-based Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (ARABSAT), the King said that the Arab satellite has shortened the distances between Arab countries and has focused Muslims' attention on the holy land in Mecca.

The King congratulated Dr. Mashat and his team for the achievement which, he said, became possible through relentless efforts to make the dream of linking the Arab nation come true. "During the last few days," the King said, "the Arab and Muslim people were blessed with the holy pilgrimage rites performed in Mecca and lived in an atmosphere of a religious unity that evokes in them a tendency to do good, to be faithful to God and to feel that they belong to the same destiny."

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Ugandan premier sacked

KAMPALA (R) — Paulo Muwanga, appointed Uganda's prime minister after the July 27 military coup, has been sacked, official Radio Uganda announced Sunday.

He was replaced by Finance Minister Abraham Waligwo, the radio said. It gave no reasons.

"The military council has today, 25th August, 1985, decided to relieve Paulo Muwanga of his duties as prime minister of Uganda with immediate effect," the radio said.

Mr. Muwanga, former deputy to deposed President Milton Obote, was dismissed on the eve of crucial peace talks in Nairobi on Monday between Uganda's new military rulers and the main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA).

Many political organisations in Uganda, including the NRA, had criticised Mr. Muwanga's appointment as prime minister.

The resentment against Mr. Muwanga stemmed from his close association with Mr. Obote. He was assumed to be the main target of references by NRA leaders to "opportunistic politicians."

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Sudan accuses Libya, Ethiopia of continuing assistance to guerrillas

KHARTOUM (AP) — Prime Minister Al Gazouly Dafaallah accused Libya and Ethiopia of continuing to assist rebel leader Col. John Garang despite improving relations between the new Sudanese government and the two countries.

Mr. Dafaallah's quotes were carried by daily Al Ayam newspaper Sunday.

"Libya had promised to cease its assistance to Col. Garang but in fact that was not realised, and so is Ethiopia," the paper quoted Mr. Dafaallah as saying.

The Sudanese army overthrew President Jaafar Numeiri in a bloodless coup on April 6. During Numeiri's pro-Western regime, relations with pro-Moscow Ethiopia and Libya were badly strained with Sudan accusing both countries of training and harbouring southern Sudanese rebels.

The new military government has worked on improving relations with Libya and Ethiopia. Shortly after the coup, Sudan and Libya restored diplomatic ties following a four-year rupture and signed a military cooperation agreement.

Sudan and Ethiopia also decided to resume full diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

High-ranking Sudanese officials have been to both countries and reciprocating visits by Libyan and Ethiopian officials have been made. During these visits, Libya and Ethiopia pledged to stop all assistance of Garang who heads the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) which has been fighting for economic and administrative reforms and for more autonomy in the south since early 1983.

Libya had even offered to mediate between Col. Garang and the new government. Col. Garang insists that the military hand over power to civilians before he enters peace negotiations. The military has promised to do so next April.

Government troops have attempted to break a nearly three-month siege of 700 Sudanese soldiers in southern Sudan by rebels but were only able to destroy part of the rebel forces. Al Ayam said Sunday.

The paper quoted Defence Minister Maj.-Gen. Osman Abdullah Mohammed as saying army forces had conducted a "successful" operation in which it destroyed part of the besieging forces and returned safe to their positions without any losses. The paper did not say when the operation took place.

Earlier this month, Gen. Mohammed was quoted as saying rebels had government troops outnumbered four to one.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Saturday eleven villagers were killed when rebels attacked a village in southern Sudan last week.

It said 16 of the attackers were also killed. According to the agency, 200 rebels armed with mortars and machine-guns attacked the village of Lari in the province of Kordofan, looting shops and livestock.

Sudanese troops are on alert in parts of southern Sudan to try to prevent attacks by rebels.

Meanwhile in another development Attorney General Omar Abdul Attie has ordered the arrest of the former editors-in-chief of two major daily newspapers for leading the media during the "defunct era" of deposed President Jaafar Numeiri, daily Al Nahafa said Sunday.

Al Nahafa said the arrest order includes former editor-in-chief of Al Ayam newspaper Hassan Satti and his successor Ibrahim Abdul Gayoum as well as former editor-in-chief of Al Nahafa Faddallah Mohammed.

The paper quoted Mr. Abdel Attie as saying the arrests were prompted by political reasons.

In a related issue, the paper also quoted Mr. Abdel Attie as saying he was investigating the disappearance of \$200,000 donated by a Nigerian businessman for drought victims.

It said the Nigerian, who was not named, handed former Presidential Affairs Minister Baha Eddin Idris the money, but that it never appeared on government records.

Idris is currently standing trial on charges of political and economic corruption.



LIBYANS PARADE IN KOBE: Members of the Libyan delegation carry a portrait of their country's leader Muammar Qaddafi during the parade of athletes at the opening ceremonies Saturday of the 1985 Universiade Games in Kobe, Japan (AP wirephoto)

Iranian grave cleaner hanged

TEHRAN (R) — A war grave cleaner has been hanged by opposition guerrillas at a cemetery where he worked in the central Iranian city of Arak. The Islamic Republic newspaper reported Sunday.

It said members of the Paris-based Mujahedin-E-Khalq guerrilla group had repeatedly told the man to stop cleaning the graves of Iran-Iraq war victims.

He ignored their warnings and on Thursday, after weekend visitors to the cemetery had left, the Mujahedin "hanged him by a rope from a tree in the dark of the night," the newspaper said.

Forum to discuss lasting development aid to M.E.

NEW YORK — As governments rush relief aid to famine-afflicted nations in Africa, the World Environment Centre (WEC) and the Dutch government are bringing top international officials together to discuss lasting development aid for the region — environmental assistance.

The forum is the centre's fourth international conference on environment and development. The focus of the Sept. 25-27 conference is Opportunities in Africa and the Middle East for all partners in the development process. This includes government officials, development leaders, multinational business and industry executives, consulting engineers and grassroots groups.

The concept of environment and development, or investment protection through environmental protection, has been the theme of a series of international conferences sponsored by the non-profit, non-advocacy World Environment Centre.

The fourth conference, "Environment and Development: Opportunities in Africa and the Middle East," will be co-sponsored by the Dutch government and held in the Hague. The keynote speaker is Dr. Pieter Winsemius, the Netherlands government minister of housing, physical planning and the environment.

Dr. Winsemius will be joined on the platform by environment ministers from Egypt, Gabon, Liberia, Senegal and Zambia (acceptances from other ministers are pending) and by representatives of 15 development assistance organizations. The World Bank and U.S. Agency for International Development has been cooperating institutions for all four conferences.

Palestinians pay full cost of occupation

The following is reprinted from a press release issued by CAABU (Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding).

LONDON — Israeli-imposed taxation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has reached the point where the Arab residents are paying the full costs of the Israeli occupation, according to the annual report of Israel's Civil Administration, which supervises the occupation.

The report, released on 17th June, shows that \$7.1 million was collected in the West Bank and Gaza Strip last year, 39 per cent more in real terms than in 1983.

A major element in the taxation has been value added tax, which Israel has been imposing on all merchandise since 1976, in violation of international law. The report comments that, excepting military expenses, the occupation now "hardly costs the Israelis anything".

The report's publication coincided with the replacement of Freddy Zach by another military officer, Ephraim Sneh, as head of the Civil Administration.

Meanwhile the Israeli army has demolished seven hamlets in the Hebron area of the West Bank, displacing 200 families, in order to convert their land into a military training zone. The Palestinian daily Al Fajr has disclosed recently.

The land involved covers about 100 square kilometres between the Dead Sea in the east and the 1967 frontier in the west. Al Fajr cited reports that the Israelis plan to build a military airport and other facilities in the area.

Earlier in June, Israeli soldiers had destroyed ten homes in the villages of Al Markaz and Janbeh in the same area.

In another demolition episode, the Israelis bulldozed ten houses belonging to Palestinian farmers in the Jifdik area in the Jordan Valley.

The pretext was that the houses were built without permits, but those who lost their homes said that the action was an attempt to pressure them to abandon their land to make way for Israeli settlements.

Israel has demolished a deserted Palestinian refugee camp in the West Bank on the grounds that its deteriorating condition posed a danger to neighbouring residents.

Palestinians, however, assert that the real motive was a desire to eradicate an embarrassing reminder of Israel's treatment of the Arabs in the 1948 and 1967 wars.

The Nu'eimeh Camp, near Jericho, was razed to the ground on 19th July. The camp had been deserted since the 1967 war, when most of its 6,000 inhabitants fled across the Jordan River. Those who remained were forced to move to other camps in the Jericho area after the Israelis declared the Nu'eimeh site part of a closed military area.

The camp was established in 1948 by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to accommodate Arabs expelled from the Lydda and Jerusalem areas.

In 1951 the refugees replaced their tents with mud brick houses. Last month's demolition was executed with the agreement of UNRWA, and the Israelis pledged to maintain the land at the agency's disposal.

West Bank Palestinians, however, reject the Israeli claims regarding the condition of camp houses. The daily Al Fajr quoted one member of the local Committee to Defend Palestinian Camps as describing the destruction as "an attempt to wipe out all traces of the Palestinian plight".

The camp was within sight of Hisham's Palace, a Jericho tourist attraction, and this apparently irritated the Israelis, he said.

Netherlands deports 16 Iranian refugees

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Sixteen Iranian refugees have been deported from the Netherlands after losing court appeals seeking temporary admission while separate appeals against a government denial of asylum are pending, according to immigration police.

The Friday and Saturday expulsions to Ankara and Istanbul, Turkey, Karachi, Pakistan and Athens, Greece, occurred after courts in the Hague and Haarlem upheld a new government policy that denied provisional entry to the Iranians.

The refugees expelled were part of a group of more than 30 Iranians who have arrived at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport since Aug. 6, flying from third-country points of departure.

Most of their requests for political asylum were rejected by the Dutch government, and all of the Iranians, except those with families were confined to the customs area of the airport, reversing a long standing policy of temporary admission while they appealed the asylum denials.

The Iranians maintained they were either opponents of the Khomeini regime, or seeking to avoid military service in the Iran-Iraq war, according to one of their attorneys, Paul Schaank.

In Saturday's court action, one of the judges denied their contention that they risked being sent back to Iran if deported to a third country.

An immigration police spokesman said Saturday that one more Iranian is scheduled to be deported Monday to Bangkok, Thailand, and 13 other Iranians will remain in the Netherlands, pending deportation orders.

There was no notice from the government when the appeals of the asylum denials would be decided, but the handling of the Iranian arrivals indicated a new tightening up of government policy in the face of a recent upsurge in asylum requests at the airport.

Overwhelmed by lawlessness spawned by a decade of warfare, police admit they can do little except file reports after the event. Judicial authorities say citizens are often loath to turn to the courts for justice.

"People know that if they bring a case to court, they will pay money for a lawyer but are unlikely to get results," Justice Ministry Director-General Wahj Khater told Reuters.

Police statistics show Lebanon's crime rate has about doubled since 1982 while the number of arrests has fallen.

A police captain, who asked not to be named, said even record-keeping was an uphill task amid Lebanon's flaring factional violence. Crime statistics "mainly reflect

whether the situation permitted us to do any work at all," he said.

In Beirut, where police faded from the streets after dark, gunmen have robbed and kidnapped often only a few metres from police stations or army checkpoints. "Kidnapping is a political act and we can't stop it," the captain said.

Lebanese say their stagnant economy, hard-hit by the plunge of the Lebanese pound, has increased temptations for crime, especially for a generation growing up under gun law.

Police could investigate non-political crimes, but lacked the firepower to tackle serious offenders sheltering behind one or the other of Lebanon's many militias, the captain said.

"If a militia is involved, we have to stop because they have more weapons than we do," he added. "Sometimes criminals say they are with a militia even if they are not, making people afraid to catch them," Mr. Khater said.

In Christian east Beirut, the Bekaa is not completely under state control," Mr. Khater said.

Lebanon would have to expand its 9,000-strong police force to 21,000 to match a world per capita average, said the police captain. "But we need more than that in a country like this."

When criminal cases are taken to court, it can take months or years before they are settled.

Mr. Khater said there is a huge backlog of cases, some dating back eight years, partly because bouts of fighting have closed Beirut's law courts, just east of the "Green Line" battlefield, for months on end.

Fear often keeps investigating judges from going to the scene of the crime as they did before the war. Even there the courts are open, many witnesses are afraid to testify, he said.

A few weeks after the United States boycotted Beirut airport following the June seizure of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane, state-run Beirut Radio named three men who were to be prosecuted for the hijacking.

The hijackers, who forced the plane to land in Beirut after seizing it in Athens, killed U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem and held 39 American passengers for 17 days.

Nothing has been heard since of plans to prosecute the three men and judicial sources decline to discuss the case.

Judges can order capital punishment for the most serious offences, but the death sentence has been carried out only once in more than 10 years, against a man who shot and hacked his landlady and her son to death.

Mr. Khater said that despite the weakness of state authority, religion and strong community values had moderated lawlessness, keeping the incidence of crimes like rape far lower than in some Western countries.

"Rape is not a big problem because it is considered a very serious sin in Islam," he said, adding "besides, the parents of the girl would kill the rapist."

Black protests, arrests continue in S.Africa

(Continued from page 1)

was old and very ill with diabetes and had at best only a couple of years to live.

Mr. Mphahla, who in 1983 became a patron of the UDF, was sentenced to the minimum five years and an appeal court later said it would have liked to suspend the sentence but could not.

The prisons service said Mr. Mphahla entered a jail Sunday to start his sentence. Informed sources said it was police near Cape Town where black leader Nelson Mandela is held.

Justice Minister Kobbie Coetsee said Mr. Mphahla might be in line for compassionate release if he cooperated on parole terms, one of which might be renunciation of the propagation of violence.

A poll published in London showed Sunday that South Africa's urban blacks overwhelmingly support international trade sanctions against the Pretoria government, but most doubt apartheid will be ended short of civil war.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:45	Evening Show Contd.
Td: 773111	24:00	Close down
MAIN CHANNEL		
15:00	Cartoons	
15:15	Cartoon Film	
17:10	Children's Programmes	
17:25	Arabic Varieties	
18:00	Programme Review	
18:15	A Special Programme on Disney Land	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic Series	
21:30	Variety Programme	
22:45	Arabic Film	
23:00	News in Arabic	
23:10	Film Continued	
FOREIGN CHANNEL		
18:00	French Varieties	
19:00	News in French	
19:30	Arabic Series	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Comedy: Who is the Boss	
21:00	Canadian Film	
21:10	Skin Deep	
22:00	News in English	
22:30	Feature film: For a Few More Dollars	
RADIO JORDAN		
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM		
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW		
Td: 774111-19		
07:00	Light Music	
07:30	Newsweek	
07:45	Morning Show	
10:00	News Summary	
10:05	Pop Session	
12:00	News Summary	
12:05	Pop Session Contd.	
13:00	News Summary	
13:05	Pop Session Contd.	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:10	Instrumentals	
14:15	Over a Cup of Tea	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	Instrumentals	
16:30	Old Favourites	
17:00	The 15th Century A.H.	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:05	Special Feature	
18:15	Newsweek	
19:00	News Summary	
19:30	Date with a Star	
20:00	Evening Show	
21:00	News Summary	
21:05	Evening Show Contd.	
21:35	News Summary	
22:00	Evening Show Contd.	
23:00	News Summary	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	LECTURE	CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS
CIRCUS	Dr. David W. McCree will discuss the excavations at Bab Edh-dura and Numeira at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.	Royal Cultural Centre ... Tel. 6610267	Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.		American Centre Library ... 644371	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.		British Council ... 6561478	Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzayyah, Jabal Amman. Tel. 663249.
FILM		French Cultural Centre ... 637009	PRAYER TIMES
* "Inherit the Wind" at 7:00 p.m. Thursday, August 29, at the American Centre.		Goethe Institute ... 641993	06:00 Fair
LECTURE		Soviet Cultural Centre ... 644203	06:07 (Sunrise) Dhuha
Dr. David W. McCree will discuss the excavations at Bab Edh-dura and Numeira at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.		Spanish Cultural Centre ... 620409	12:30 Dhuhur
CULTURAL CENTRES		Turkish Cultural Centre ... 639777	16:16 'Asr
Royal Cultural Centre ... Tel. 6610267		Haya Arts Centre ... 6671816	19:06 Maghrib
American Centre Library ... 644371		Y.W.C.A. ... 641793	20:30 Isha
British Council ... 6561478		W.M.A. ... 664251	
French Cultural Centre ... 637009		Amman Municipal Library ... 637111	
Goethe Institute ... 641993		University of Jordan Library ... 843555	
Soviet Cultural Centre ... 644203			
Spanish Cultural Centre ... 620409			
Turkish Cultural Centre ... 639777			
Haya Arts Centre ... 6671816			
Y.W.C.A. ... 641793			
W.M.A. ... 664251			
Amman Municipal Library ... 637111			
University of Jordan Library ... 843555			

FOR THE TRAVELLER

JUEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC	WEATHER	HOSPITALS
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Juena Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:	Another drop in temperature is expected, still the weather will be relatively hot, with northerly winds moderate and calm sea.	Husseini Medical Centre ... 813813/32
ARRIVALS	— Baghdad	Low-high temperature in deg.C	Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ... 644281/6
18:15 — Aqaba (RJ)	— Blue Nile	Amman ... 2136	Akileh Maternity, J. Amman ... 64244/2
18:30 — Abu Dhabi (RJ)	— Char Hwa	Aqaba ... 2538	Jabal Amman Maternity ... 636140
18:45 — Kuwait (RJ)	Hodeidah Crown	Desert ... 2339	Mallat, J. Amman ... 636140
19:00 — Cairo (RJ)	— Koh Jin	Jordan Valley ... 2839	Palestine, Shamsani ... 664171/4
19:15 — Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)	Amin Kawar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.		Shamsani Hospital ... 669131
19:30 — Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)			St. Mary's Hospital ... 849436/5
19:45 — Istanbul Ankara (TK)			Al-Mushter Hospital ... 667227/9
19:50 — Cairo (RJ)			The Islamic, Abdali ... 666127/37
20:00 — Jeddah, Medina (SV)			Al-Ahli, Abdali ... 664164/6
20:15 — Baghdad (IA)			Indian, Al-Muhajreen ... 777101/3
20:30 — Beirut (ME)			Al-Basir, J. Ashrafiah ... 775111/26
20:45 — Cairo (RJ)			Amy, Marka ... 891611/15
20:50 — New York, Vienna (RJ)			
21:00 — Kuwait (RJ)			
21:15 — Bucharest (RJ)			
21:30 — Bangkok (RJ)			
21:45 — Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)			
21:50 — Baghdad (RJ)			
DEPARTURES			
06:50 — Frankfurt (LF)			
07:50 — Damascus, Athens (OA)			
08:00 — Aqaba (RJ)			
08:05 — Beirut (ME)			
11:45 — Bucharest (RJ)			
12:00 — Amsterdam, New York (RJ)			
12:15 — Aqaba, Cairo (RJ)			
12:30 — Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)			
13:15 — Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)			
13:30 — Kuwait (RJ)			
13:30 — Ankara, Istanbul (TK)			
14:00 — Malaga (RJ)			
14:15 — Bahrain (RJ)			
14:30 — Cairo (RJ)			
15:35 — Kuwait (RJ)			
17:40 — Medina, Jeddah (SV)			
18:30 — Baghdad (IA)			
20:00 — Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)			
20:30 — Kuwait (RJ)			
20:40 — Dhuhur (RJ)			
20:45 — Bahrain, Doha (RJ)			
21:00 — Cairo (RJ)			
21:00 — Baghdad (RJ)			
21:15 — Jeddah (SV)			
21:30 — Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)			

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence (Road)	271293, 273131
Civil Defence (Jawish)	770733
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood bank	778363
Civil Defence rescue	661131
Fire headquarters	622090-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	8963901
Electric Power Co.	636381/A, 624881
Municipal water complaints	771125/8
Juoen Allie Int. Airport	(08)5330360

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	81381/332
Khaldil Maternity, J. Ann	644281/6
Al-Kheh Maternity, J. Amman	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Malthas, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shmeisani	646171/4
Stevens Hospital	642362
University Hospital	845845/5
Al-Mushar Hospital	667727/9
Al-Ahli, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Italian, Al-Majma'eh	771011/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/26
Amry, Marka	896111/5

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (local)	300 / 180
Apple (American)	380 / 320
Bananas	300 / 260
Cucumber (Mulkammar)	250 / 220
Beans	300 / 250
Cabbage	140 / 100
Carrot	130 / 100
Caiflower	300 / 150
Cucumber (large)	180 / 120
Cucumber (small)	250 / 280
Eggplant (large)	100 / 50
Eggplant (small)	150 / 100
Figs (green)	260 / 200
Citric (without leaves)	350 / 300
Grapes	250 / 180
Juoen	400 / 350
Lemon (green)	220 / 180
Lemon (yellow)	300 / 240
Mallow	90 / 50
Marrow (large)	150 / 100
Marrow (small)	300 / 250
Onion (dry)	130 / 90
Onion (soft)	300 / 250
Parsley	100 / 100
Peasches	580 / 500
Pistons	300 / 160
Pomegranates	240 / 300
Pears	440 / 400
Peppers (green)	220 / 160
Pepper (hot)	240 / 200
Potatoes	270 / 200
Radishes	90 / 60
Sweet Melon	130 / 80
Tomatoes	140 / 100
Water Melon	100 / 80

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Dawood Samhouri	778526
Dr. Tayyar Al Sa'adi	777036
Nairookh pharmacy	623672
Mishayr pharmacy	770910
Firas pharmacy	661912/1
Khafel pharmacy	778633
Grand A. ash-pharmacy	624074
Maher pharmacy	669337
Musa pharmacy	771328

TAXIS:

Shmeisani taxi	665294
Amman taxi	844502
Milhayr taxi	644574
Amman taxi	656424
Taj taxi	774191

IRBID:

Dr. Ibrahim Al Rabadhi	242796
Bashar pharmacy	243743

ZAR JA:

Dr. Samer Al Lawzi	(-)
Matalqa pharmacy	(-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

Academy organises conference on Arabisation in education

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Academy of Arabic (JAA) will organise a conference on Arabisation to be held in Amman on Sept. 21, according to JAA President Abdul Karim Khalifa. Dr. Khalifa said that the participants in the conference, all specialists in their fields, will be divided into 10 committees to make a final examination of various Arabisation projects.

JMA prepares plan to improve health services in West Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) in Jerusalem has prepared a plan to raise the level of medical services to the Arab population in the occupied West Bank. Dr. Salah Al Bustami, head of the association's Jerusalem branch, said in a press interview here.

He told the Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper that studies were made and plans have been worked out by specialists for establishing what he called two major integrated medical units: One in Nablus to supervise the work of all hospitals and clinics in the northern parts of the territory and the second in the south supervising the work of hospitals in Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

The two supervisory units will ensure that hospitals in their regions have all the equipment, app-

chemistry, sports, sociology and terms used in railways and agriculture, Dr. Khalifa said. The JAA is keen to unify all terms used in science for use in all Arab educational institutions, he added.

In addition to these subjects, he said, the participants will discuss problems impeding the process of Arabisation included in four working papers and submitted by professors at the universities of Baghdad, Damascus and Cairo. According to Dr. Khalifa, the pan-Arab conference will be held under Royal patronage.

He said that in order to raise the standard of efficiency of physicians employed in West Bank hospitals, the JMA has prepared plans for on-the-job training and continuing education to enable doctors to keep abreast with the latest medical techniques. The JMA in the West Bank also maintains links with voluntary and charitable societies in different towns and offers them services. Dr. Bustami added.

Asked to comment on Dr. Bustami's statements, JMA President Hassan Khreis said that the plans have indeed been laid down, but the JMA lacks funds for implementing them.

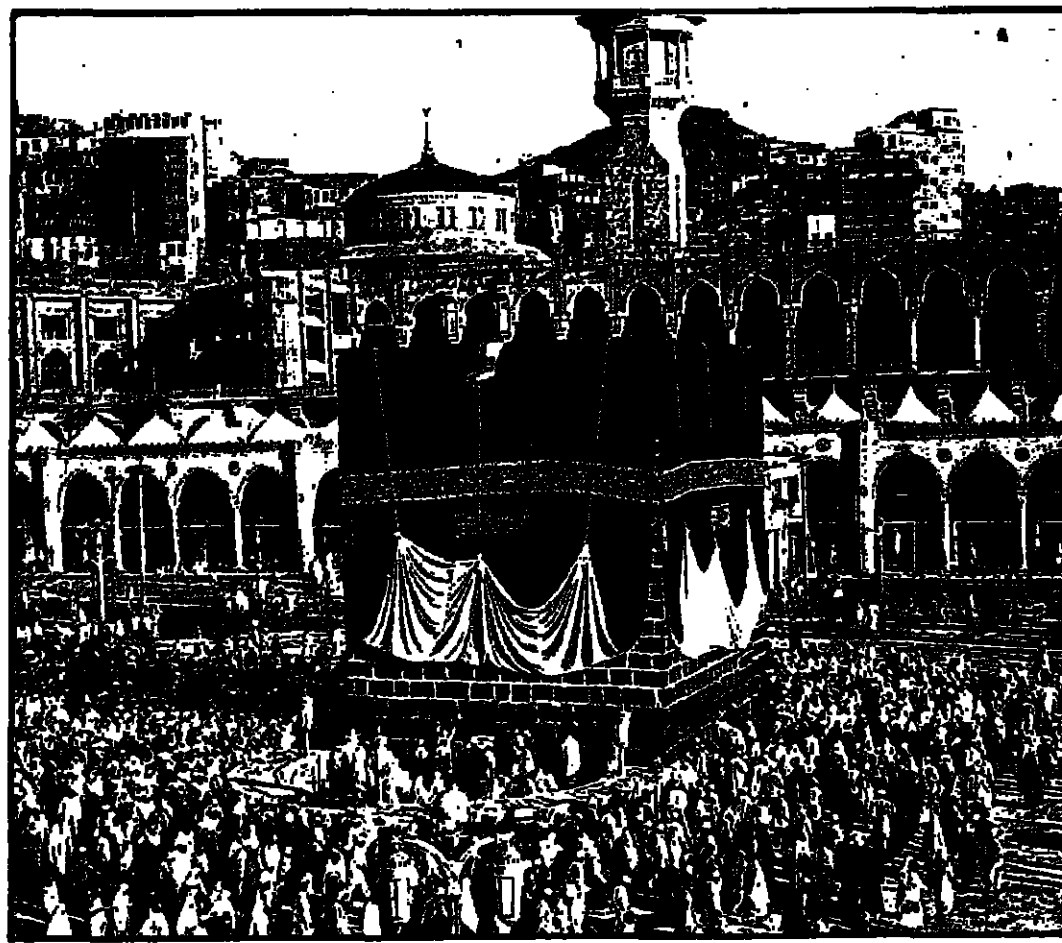
Local artists leave for Austria to attend international festival

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will be the only Arab country to be represented at an annual international festival to be held in the Austrian city of Krems.

A team of 15 Jordanian artists from the national club for reviving Jordan's popular heritage left for

Austria Sunday to participate in the festival in which 17 other troupes from various nations are taking part.

The Jordanian group will present performances depicting folk art in Jordan during the festival which is due to open on Aug. 27.



Muslim pilgrims make their Tawaf (hurried walk) around their holiest shrine, the Ka'aba covered with a black tapestry and embroidered with verses of the Holy Koran. The arched columns in the background

are the colonnades of Al Haram Al Sharif (the Holy Mosque) that surrounds the Ka'aba. The Ka'aba houses the sacred Black Stone. (J.T. file photo)

Pilgrimage season reaches climax

BAHRAIN (R) — The Muslim Hajj (pilgrimage) season reached its climax Sunday with over a million pilgrims at Mount Arafat in Mecca.

On Monday, assembled at the foot on Mount Arafat, they will slaughter hundreds of thousands of sheep as a symbol of sacrifice, marking the end of the annual pilgrimage, Islam's most sacred duty.

In the past, the animals have been burned on site to avoid epidemics. Now, pilgrims can buy a voucher authorising a Saudi Arabian company to sacrifice the animal on their behalf. The meat is then sent to poor Muslim coun-

tries and to Africa's drought victims.

The official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said civil aid teams were on standby to help pilgrims throughout the day with temperatures soaring to 43 degrees Centigrade.

Hundreds of health and housing centres have also been set up to tend and accommodate the pilgrims, most of whom are elderly men and women. Several hundreds died last year.

SPA said 851,761 pilgrims came from outside the kingdom, compared to 919,671 last year, while the number of pilgrims res-

ident in Saudi Arabia was 192,405 — a drop of 64,388 from last year.

Some 152,227 Iranians formed the largest foreign contingent, SPA said. Another 55,000 were women. 130,872 came from Egypt. 87,889 from Pakistan and about 42,000 each from Indonesia, Turkey and North Yemen. More than 1.6 million performed the Haj last year.

Saudi Arabia, determined to keep politics out of the ceremonies, devoted television and radio programmes to the Haj and most Saudi newspaper published special articles to help pilgrims.

Jordan, Muslim nations celebrate 'Eid Al Adha

King receives cables of good wishes, support

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan along with Arab and Muslim nations Monday celebrates 'Eid Al Adha (the Feast of Sacrifice) which marks the end of this year's pilgrimage to Mecca, Medina and the holy places in Saudi Arabia.

Muslim pilgrims gathered Sunday at Jabal Arafat near Mecca for the climax of religious ceremonies preceding the day of sacrifice in the holy city.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in Amman announced there will be prayers at mosques throughout Jordan to mark the holy feast.

On the occasion, the Royal Court announced that cables of good wishes were sent to His Majesty King Hussein by senior government officials and representatives of various public and private institutions in Jordan. The cables wished the King good health and happiness and reaffirmed the Jordanian people's loyalty to the Hashemite throne. The cables also voiced appreciation for the King's efforts to achieve prosperity for Jordan and to realise

the national aspirations of his countrymen.

The cables were sent by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the chief Islamic justice, the mayor of Amman, directors of civil defence, public security and intelligence departments as well as heads of tribes, refugee camps, town and village councils, presidents of trade unions, voluntary associations, clubs and members of the public.

Jordanian pilgrims reported to be well

A cable was also received from Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Kayyat.

who heads the Jordanian pilgrimage mission to Mecca. In his cable, Dr. Khayyat voiced his good wishes to the King and the Arab people on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha and reported that all Jordanian pilgrims are well and in good health. The minister sent similar cables to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.

Dr. Khayyat also made a telephone call to Under Secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi informing him that Jordanian pilgrims are well and that they were all taking part in religious ceremonies being held in Mecca.

Earlier a Royal Decree was issued appointing Justice Minister Riyadh Al Shaka'a as acting awqaf minister during Dr. Khayyat's absence in Saudi Arabia.

The cabinet earlier announced a public holiday in Jordan which will run from Sunday until Friday evening. Jordanian newspapers will not be published on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Looking at Jordan's state mosque from different angles

By Josephine Zananiri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The new state mosque, named after Jordan's founder His Majesty King Abdullah, has been much discussed since its inception in the late seventies. Now nearing completion, the imposing Abdali complex has drawn both praise and criticism from architects, interviewed by the Jordan Times.

The octagonal mosque, by far the largest in the country, has a capacity for three thousand worshippers inside. The sahan (courtyard outside the building) can accommodate a further three thousand people, and an area for women has space for four hundred. Adjacent to the mosque on ground level is a madrasa and office. On the first subterranean level below the mosque is an auditorium with accompanying facilities and a library. The remaining three floors are parking areas where around two hundred cars can be accommodated.

The original design by Jan Cejka, a respected German architect who also taught at the Jordan University, was for an established local design office, owned by Mr. Ribhi Subeh. Mr. Cejka subsequently left Jordan. However, Mr. Subeh had some comments on the complex.

He maintains the major problem of the mosque is the small lot size. He suggests, as do other architects, that "the street between the building and the Housing Bank should be studied". One solution he says is to "take the road underground and create a mall between the mosque and the Parliament". One further suggestion is the demolition of the Ministry of Education building; however at this point in time "demolition is obviously out of the question", he adds. Sufficient space around the mosque would allow the passerby to view the structure in its correct perspective. Mr. Subeh believes. He would also like to see the second minaret constructed; however, such concludes its inclusion at present.

'Interesting structural elements'

Dr. Farouk Yaghmour, who both lectures at the Jordan University and has his own design office, says the mosque has some interesting structural elements; however he has reservations about the sahan which does not include the traditional main gate. (Being an octagon, the building has no specific focus and the designer created three points of entry. Dr. Yaghmour believes that acoustics in the mosque could present some future problems too.

He questioned the scale of the complex relation to the site and the surrounding environment. He also suggests using an underground road and "linking the mosque to the Parliament with a plaza."

Dr. Yaghmour is critical of the large size of the dome in relation to the overall mosque and particularly in contrast with the slender minaret. Although he finds the detailing of the stain glass windows interesting, the glass itself looks "cheap", he says. He praises the function of the complex; "the auditorium, offices, school and conference hall, make a plus for the Muslim community having culturally and educationally related activities in the same area".

When asked about the mosque, architect Jafar Toukan pointed



Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Kayyat, (centre right) together with other officials visit the King Abdullah Mosque during its construction (Petra photo)

out that there are discrepancies between the model of the original plans by Jan Cejka and the final construction. "The model proportions are quite different," says Mr. Toukan. He believes there are three basic problems in the design. First, the specific areas constituting the mosque — open gallery and built-up zones — are not well balanced. "The complementary spaces have a certain disproportion", he says. Secondly, he maintains the minaret is too "slender in proportion to the dome" and lastly the actual technical detailing of the mosque is "quite deficient". The final treatment of the dome, for example, was not formalised until the mosque was almost completed. He is critical of the choice of lead — a dull colour for the huge dome, he says.

He feels that there is "an absence of overall urban planning" for the area. "When a mosque becomes a national symbol it is normally integrated into an overall civic scheme". Mr. Toukan also believes that parking on Friday morning will be extremely difficult with traffic jams and cars parking on the pavements.

Deviating from tradition

Mr. Raseem Badran, designer of three state mosques, views the King Abdullah mosque from the perspective of a traditional builder. The design and construction of mosques has specific rules which have existed successfully for centuries. The King Abdullah mosque does not adhere to these regulations, says Mr. Badran. He maintains there is an inherent danger in altering the prototype, particularly for a prominent state mosque which is also named after the founder of Jordan. Given the importance of the mosque, Mr. Badran feels highly critical of the

jurists for selecting such a design from amongst the many competition entries.

Mr. Badran is not critical of the mosque's site. "Even though it is small, you can come to a solution", he believes. He does not think parking will be a problem, particularly as many worshippers will use public transport.

Lack of direction

Mr. Bilal Hammad, one of Amman's successful younger architects finds the Abdali complex "too bulky", and its location on two busy roads gives "the impression of inaccessibility". He maintains the slender minaret is not in proportion to the dome, "the bulkiness of the mosque needs a higher minaret", he says.

Mr. Hammad compliments many aspects of the mosque. He says "the general vocabulary used throughout the building is good quality". He enjoys the stairways which he describes as "cascading between the masses and enhancing the relationship between the building, the royal pavilion and minaret." The sahan, he adds, is "inviting and sympathetic", although he points out its form has little resemblance to the traditional mosque courtyard.

"Jan Cejka", says Mr. Hammad, "brought to this country the concept that form should follow structure. In the King Abdullah mosque, he began from the structure and enriched the form. From the interior the structure is read immediately."

If architects have their praise and criticism of the mosque then so do the public. "Imposing, awful, solid impressive," are just a few of the descriptions. "The boundary wall is too high," "the lot too small," "the vista magnificent" and so on add the passers-by.

Foreign workers generally content despite some difficulties

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After almost a year since the Ministry of Labour introduced new regulations for foreign workers, and although their number is greatly increased, there are still some fields which are forced to rely on imported labour due to the unwillingness of Jordanians to take up certain jobs.

Mr. Munther Al Masri, president of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) in Jordan, told the Jordan Times that there are presently over 150,000 non-Jordanian workers in the country, mainly in the fields of agriculture and construction. He believes the need for foreign workers, especially unskilled and partially skilled, will always be present here, at least for a good many years. "Our country's educational system is well ahead of economical activities", he said, "and Jordanians will not willingly take up jobs which are lower than their qualifications, unless they are forced by high unemployment rates or strong economical pressures".

These economic pressures, however, are strong enough in other countries of the Middle East and Far East to force many labourers, some of whom are qualified for better jobs, to leave their countries and families behind in order to earn a better salary here.

While Egyptians may find the life-style and language here not very different from their country, and have a short distance separating them from their loved ones, for Asian workers coming to Jordan there may be an actual "cultural shock" due to the great distance from home.

They usually admit having had a hard time at the beginning, but say that they have come to really love this country through the years. Those who have lived and worked in other Arab countries, such as the Gulf area, are especially appreciative of the freedom and friendliness they find here.

Language barrier

Whilst many Asians interviewed by the Jordan Times agree that their response to and feelings about this country have depended largely on their employers' attitude towards them, some have had more difficulties than others. One of the major problems has been the language barrier. Thais and Sri Lankans, whose English is sometimes limited, have the greatest problem along these lines. But even if other Asian nationals are more proficient in this language, they still find difficulties with non-English speakers here, or even with English speakers who are not used to Asian accents.

The usual difficulties encountered by Asian workers also depend on their level of education

and their jobs. While many domestic helpers may actually be teachers, secretaries or office workers by qualifications, they usually accept "lower" jobs whilst those who are working here in higher positions are the ones who mostly resent some common prejudices towards Asians.

"It seems that all Asians here are automatically believed to be domestic helpers or manual workers by most people", says a Filipino mother of two who has been married for several years to a Palestinian. "When I am introduced to people, my qualifications are often added to my name as if they were saying, 'She is not a domestic helper, you know'."

Difficulties, problems

Asian workers usually group together, either in their common living quarters, or in their churches, or in other meeting places. They cook their native foods as much as possible. They talk to each other and draw strength and encouragement. Once in a while, someone who is well acquainted with the language and the country offers or is asked to act as a mediator if problems arise. "I often have to talk to the employers of Thai domestic helpers to settle difficulties", said Ms. U. Vaseenontaj, who is here as agent to provide local employers with Thai workers. "I usually try to find a compromise. But when such situations become too frequent, I tell the girls to slow down. After all, I am not their embassy!"

She added that most problems are as simple as the girls wanting to spend their free day outside the house with their friends, and the employers being afraid that such liberty may lead them "astray". The language barrier adds to the communication problems causing frustration on both sides. A compromise can usually be reached, however, with more willingness and understanding from both parties.

When problems are more serious, such as financial settlements, workers usually require help from their embassies which also differ largely one from another in service offered and methods of approach.

The Filipino community

One of the most active consular sections is that of the Philippine embassy, which opened in October 1980 and has been constantly offering parties and programmes to the Filipino community to draw them together and to encourage them. They also hold shows to introduce Philippine traditional arts, crafts, costumes and lifestyle to the Jordanians.

"The very year of our opening", the second secretary and consul of the embassy of the Philippines, Mr. Emmanuel J. Cou-



Egyptian workers and other foreign labourers repairing a road and working on a construction site

teras told the Jordan Times, "we held a Christmas party for all the Philippine community here who had been living in this country for quite some time before, without an embassy, and needed encouragement."

Filipino domestic helpers, nevertheless, seem to be the ones mostly in demand in this country. Mr. Contreras explained, for their good level of education and their fluency in English. They are also the best paid of all foreign domestic helpers, averaging JD 80 per month, against JD 40 for most other helpers. "Jamaican helpers, who are relatively new in this country, get as little as JD 35 per month, due to the high travelling expenses", a Filipino secretary said.

While many Filipino domestic helpers here seem to be quite satisfied with their jobs, many of the Filipino community said that "foreign" domestic helpers in Jordan have become a "status symbol" and are often treated as such by their employers, with little human touch.

Together with domestic helpers, nurses, hotel personnel and office workers are also being recruited now more frequently from the Jordanian workforce, and efforts are made to encourage Jordanians to take up these professions. Mr. Contreras is, however, hopeful about the future and believes that the number of Filipino workers in this country will not be drastically reduced.

"We simply need to look for new openings in new professions," he said. "The members of the Royal Racing Club, for example, have requested some Filipino jockeys and will probably employ

more in the future, as well as groomers and other helpers". Another request has come from a restaurant owner who asked for a Filipino chef.

Korean, Thai workers

The Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Korea is also quite active in facilitating transactions between the countries, although the number of Korean workers here is as low as 500. "They are mostly skilled workers and engineers", said the consul Mr. Kwam, "and their number has been and will be decreasing".

While Thais do not have an embassy here, Thai Honorary Consul Mr. Zuhair Asfour said he is constantly trying to help the 3,000 workers here, and to negotiate for them whenever needed. He added that most of these workers are skilled, while some are unskilled. Thai girls are mostly employed as domestic servants, he said.

"Thai people are generally obedient and polite and we have never received complaints from their employers", he told the Jordan Times. "On the contrary, some employers such as the Nabil Transport Company said that they are the least prone to have problems, and the best workers they have had."

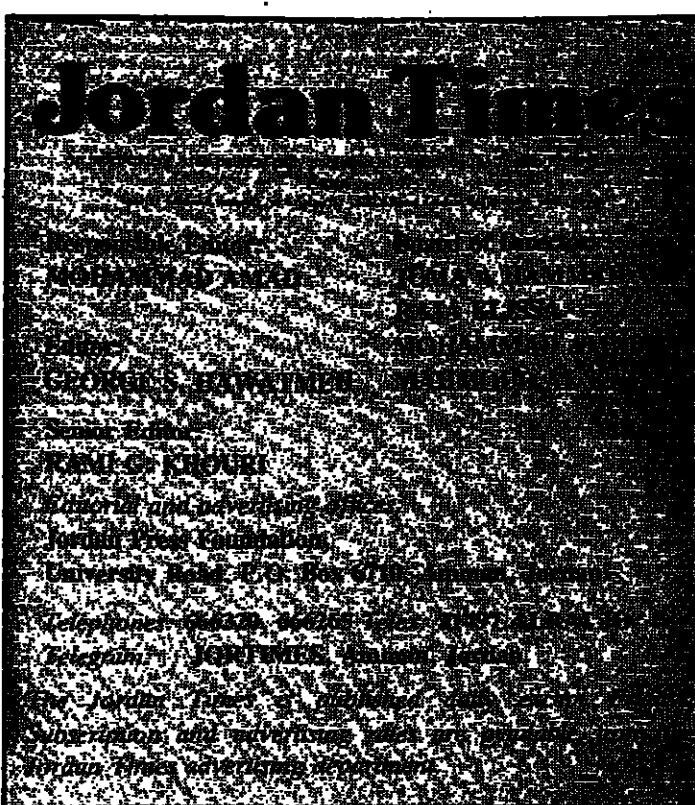
Nabil Transport employs about 300 Thai workers at the present, according to Mr. Asfour, both as drivers and as mechanics, and Ms. Vaseenontaj said that she has just received a request from the company for 50 more workers. The usual pay at this company is quite good for Thai workers, including also accommodation and a special

allowance for food during trips. "It is hard work, but I am able to send a good sum of money home and send my sons to college", a truck driver told the Jordan Times.

Another company, the Abu Nuseir Housing Department, has employed about 1,000 Thai workers because, according to Mr. Asfour, they find them very disciplined. Mr. Asfour also said that there is one contractor at the Queen Alia International Airport which is exclusively employing Thai workers for their cleanliness. "When the Thai foreign minister was here last year, he visited the Thai workers here and left very happy with their situation," Mr. Asfour added.

Mr. Asfour hopes that the cooperation between Thailand and Jordan will develop in other fields, especially the field of industry. "Thailand is quite advanced in some industrial fields, as well in the agricultural field. It is one of the few totally self-sufficient countries in the world", he said.

Indian workers in this country used to number over 8,000, but 2,000 of them were repatriated last year after ministerial dispositions, according to the Indian Embassy. They work mostly as construction workers, both unskilled and semi-skilled. The number of Pakistani workers in Jordan amounts to 5,000, and they also are mostly employed in the construction field. Sri Lankans, on the other hand, are mostly domestic helpers. Sri Lanka has no embassy here, but the consular section at the British Embassy, which takes care of Sri Lankan affairs, believes there are approximately 6,000 Sri Lankans working in the Kingdom.



Noble sacrifice of 'Eid

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's visit yesterday to the heart transplant patient at Al Hussein Medical City came on the eve of 'Eid Al Adha, which marks the end of this year's pilgrimage to Mecca. The King went to meet the patient, Mr. Abdullah Khalil, and to be assured by his doctors that he is doing well and improving every day. This royal gesture has no doubt left a deep impression not only on the patient himself, but on Jordanians who love their leader and pride themselves in his generous, noble and relentless efforts to serve his countrymen and nation.

When the operation, the first of its kind in the Arab World and probably the whole Third World, took place earlier this month it was the King who, in a message to the family of the heart donor, praised their deed and paid tribute to the team of specialists and doctors who performed the meticulous and advanced surgery. In fact, all Jordanians have taken pride in what has been achieved by the group of heart specialists at the Queen Alia Heart Institute. And none of us really can forget the act of courage and generosity by the Hindawi family which donated the heart and the kidney of their dying son to save the lives of Mr. Khalil and another kidney patient. This family's act of honour should prompt our national institutions and public organisations to start a campaign of public awareness to donate organs for patients who need them for their survival. Perhaps the great feat of the heart specialists, and King Hussein's visit to the patient and his message of praise and sympathy to the family of the donor might give impetus to the idea of starting this campaign. But the King's visit on the eve of 'Eid Al Adha, which so appropriately and fittingly means the feast of sacrifice, should prompt all of us to contemplate some kind of sacrifice for our community on this happy occasion.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Income tax law is a success

PARLIAMENT'S ENDORSEMENT of a new income tax law represents a total solidarity with the government of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai in its drive to revive the national economy. This solidarity displayed by both houses of parliament, in the constructive proposals and in the debates, reflect a healthy democratic situation in Jordan, and means that the government's adopted economic policies find positive response from the deputies who represent the Jordanian people.

The government, upon winning parliament's support at the start of its mandate, emphasised its keenness on reviving economic conditions in the country, and since then, it has not lost an opportunity in translating its promises and words into action. In its endeavour, the government sought cooperation and assistance of the legislative authority and was successful in gaining this authority's respect and support.

The new income tax law represents a success, not only to the government and parliament, but also to both private and public sectors, which should join hands now to make the government's economic policies succeed in every respect.

Al Dustour: Amity, affection and cooperation

ON THE eve of the 'Eid Al Adha (the feast of sacrifice), King Hussein took a step that is bound to infuse happiness in the hearts of his people living in the rural regions of Jordan. The King has instructed the government to reduce by 25 per cent the total interest on loans granted to individuals for housing projects, thus enabling many people in the rural regions to undertake housing projects and encouraging many of them to cling to their land and to develop areas outside the overcrowded urban regions.

The King also directed the government to exempt town councils from paying the cost of lighting streets, thus enabling these councils to allocate additional sums for improving public services for the local inhabitants.

The King crowned all this by announcing a donation of JD 100,000 to the voluntary and charitable societies in the rural regions to be spent on good and humanitarian actions and social programmes that can benefit the whole community.

We are deeply touched by the King's generous and noble deed, and sincerely hope that continuous amity, affection and cooperation between ruler and subject will continue for the benefit of the whole nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: In support of our King

THE KING, in his letter of assignment to the government of Mr. Zaid Al Rifai, made directives for promoting economic life in Jordan and creating an atmosphere conducive to further progress and prosperity.

Since then, the government has embarked on plans for implementing the King's directives and breathing life into the economy. It has granted new facilities for trade and investments, introduced new laws to encourage free enterprise and did all it could to ensure freedom and economic stability in the country.

In support for the government's endeavours, the King announced measures to improve the lot of Jordanians living in the rural regions of the country. His donation to the charitable societies, reducing the rate of interest on loans to individuals and exempting the local councils from paying the cost of lighting streets and public places, will all lead towards greater improvement and development.

The cables which the King received from his people expressing gratitude and appreciation for his generosity and noble deeds speak of the affection and the allegiance which this people cherish for their monarch.

The cables displayed the people's pride in their leader's actions and reflected their true loyalty to the throne.

Palestinians and International Law versus Israeli military occupation

The following article is based on a paper delivered by Felicia Langer, Israeli lawyer and vice-President of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, to an International Symposium on the "West Bank and Gaza Strip: Life Under Occupation" held by West Scotland Friends of Palestine in Glasgow, 1-2 June 1985. The Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) which published the paper earlier this month included in its publication relevant extracts from the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war (reprinted below) together with parts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (reprinted on page 5).

By Felicia Langer

International Law and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Earlier this century conventions providing the general rules and maxims of International Law during times of war were elaborated and adopted by the family of nations. These include, the Hague Convention (1907), the Geneva Conventions (1949), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

Similarly, the United Nations Charter, to which every member state is obliged to adhere, is another instrument of International Law. The State of Israel on its admission to the U.N. in 1949, pledged that as a peace-loving country, it would adhere strictly to the principles embodied in the Charter. Since then it has consistently ignored the Charter and acted in defiance of international norms as accepted by the family of nations. The annexation of East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, contrary to U.N. resolution 242, are but two examples of this.

In the occupied territories, a policy of deportation, torture of detainees, mass arrests, collective punishments, and the arbitrary killing of civilians, has been executed by the Israeli authorities. By humiliating and degrading Palestinians, they have tried to break and crush their national identity and aspirations. Family privacy is not respected, contrary to Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the basic freedoms of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly are all denied. Restrictions on the Palestinian press in Jerusalem being just one notorious example of this.

Palestinian trade unionists are frequently imprisoned, tortured or forbidden to continue their trade union activities. Even the right to freedom of movement is subject to the arbitrary will of the occupation authorities. As a result, hundreds of Palestinians are subjected to administrative orders confining them to their houses.

towns or villages. The lives of whole communities are frequently affected by prolonged curfew and put at risk by attacks from armed Israeli settlers which have become common place in certain refugee camps on the West Bank.

Colonization of the occupied territories, in defiance of the Fourth Geneva Convention and U.N. resolution 465, has gained a new momentum, leading to *de facto* annexation of Palestinian land to Israel. According to Dr. Miron Benvenisti (former deputy mayor of Jerusalem) more than half of the 5.8 million dunums of West Bank land (outside Jerusalem) is now under Israeli control.

Israel has not only taken over the total underground resources of the occupied territories, but also controls ground water resources by regulating the quantity of water in each well and often suspending permits for digging new water wells. Due to this policy, a large sector of the population have been forced off the land and compelled to seek work in Israel as unskilled labourers, with the result that the West Bank has become dependent on Israel even for agricultural produce.

Whereas Israeli settlers now have a special municipal unit and a separate, favourable municipal jurisdiction, in contrast the Arab municipalities have been dissolved, their mayors fired and replaced by Israeli military staff whose interference in the municipal life of the Palestinian population severely restricts all possibilities of development.

Specific Israeli practices in relation to international law:

Deportation

Deportation is strictly forbidden by the Fourth Geneva Convention (Article 49) and the Universal Declaration (Article 9). Israel nevertheless maintained an open policy of deportation, aimed at depriving the Palestinian population of an intelligent and active leadership up to 1979, when it was officially suspended by the Likud government. Although less frequent, select deportations have continued with the sanction of the Israeli High Court. The case of Abu Ali Shaheen de-

ported in February 1985, being the most recent example. Recent press reports also indicate that the Israeli cabinet is considering reinstating an "open" deportation policy in order to "counteract terrorism" in the occupied territories. In fact it is further evidence that the Israeli establishment's real objective is to get rid of as many Palestinians as possible, replacing them with Israeli settlers and is consistent with the "guidelines" of the Likud party, which were approved by the majority of the Israeli parliament in 1977, stating:

"The Jewish people have an eternal, historic right to the land of Israel, the inalienable inheritance of its forefathers."

Maltreatment and Torture of Detainees

Such practices are prohibited under customary International Law, as codified in the Universal Declaration (Article 5), the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention. Nevertheless, the use of torture is a common practice of Israeli investigators. As a lawyer, I have seen with my own eyes many victims of torture with marks on their bodies.

Collective Punishment

Collective punishment has become a trade mark of the Israeli occupation, although it is strictly forbidden by the Hague and Geneva Conventions. To date, an estimated 20,000 homes belonging to Palestinians have been demolished and many thousands of women and children remain homeless.

Other instances of collective punishment are those imposed on whole cities, causing suffering to the entire population. In 1984 curfews lasting from several hours to several weeks affected no less than 19 towns, villages and refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Refugee camps such as Dheisheh near Bethlehem, Al Amari camp near Al Bireh and Balata near Nablus suffered prolonged curfews during which the authorities raided houses and confiscated books, magazines and cassettes of nationalistic songs. Soldiers frequently gather men from the camps, between the ages of 14 and 60, usually following stone throwing incidents. They are forced to stand outside in the cold without shelter, humiliated and physically abused.

Palestinian Prisoners

Prisons in general are overcrowded with dark cells, sometimes without fresh air. Their

occupants receive insufficient food, suffer from lack of movement, bad quality clothing and poor medical care. Because of poor hygiene, malnutrition, lack of vitamins, sun and fresh air, many prisoners suffer from eye diseases, rheumatism, anaemia, haemorrhoids, loss of weight, tooth and gum diseases, ulcers, weakness and nervous disorders. They are also punished arbitrarily for singing national songs, speaking loudly or expressing opinions about the harsh prison conditions by being subjected to solitary confinement, cancellation of family visits, walks and/or beatings.

Palestinians in the prisons, supported by those outside, including some peace-loving Israelis, have protested against such practices by all possible means, including prolonged hunger strikes over different issues at Nablus, Beer Sheva, Hebron, Jeneid, Neve Tirtza and recently Ashkelon prisons. They have done so on the grounds that such conditions do not comply with the minimal fundamental humanitarian treatment which must be given to prisoners according to the Fourth Geneva Convention (Articles 14 and 15).

Palestinian Culture and Academic Freedom

The occupation authorities have also, for some time, been waging a cultural struggle against the Palestinians. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip people are forbidden to possess or read hundreds of books, including classics. Those found with such books are charged and convicted in the military courts. Once again, contrary to the norms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Academic freedom in Palestinian educational institutions has also been severely curtailed since the introduction of Military Order 854 in July 1980. The Geneva Convention prohibits an occupying power from altering local laws except insofar as is necessary for the security of its forces. According to this decree, all institutions of higher learning now fall under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. This has meant in effect that they decide, which students and lecturers are granted permits to join any institution of higher education. Tens of university lecturers with foreign passports were expelled when they refused to sign a political statement against the PLO. In addition, the universities, especially Birzeit and Al Najah, have frequently been a target of army attacks and harassments while the practice of shooting, wounding and killing demonstrators or even "suspects" has become widespread.

espread.

Palestinians Under Occupation: No Rule of Law

The preamble of the Universal Declaration spoke of:

"The equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" and declared it to be "essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by law".

There is no rule of law protecting Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories, and consequently they are compelled to have recourse to rebellion, as described above in order to survive on their land. The oppressors themselves are responsible for this rebellion and its tragic results because of their stubborn denial of any rights to the Palestinian people; a people whose third generation is growing up in refugee camps and who will not surrender.

Moreover, the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation is fully legitimate and in accordance with U.N. resolutions: one of them of 17 December 1973, dealing with the basic principles governing the legal status of combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist regimes, states inter alia:

(1) The struggle of peoples under colonial alien domination and racist regimes for the implementation of their right to self-determination and independence is legitimate and in full accordance with the principle of International Law.

(2) Any attempts to suppress the struggle against colonial and alien domination and racist regimes is incompatible with the U.N. Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of Decolonisation and constitute a threat to international peace and security.

Official and Unofficial Israeli response to human rights violations

The United Nations holds, and the United States agrees, that the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians under military occupation applies to Israel's rule of the occupied territories. Israel itself, however, has always maintained that it is not bound by the convention, but declares nevertheless that it has applied many of the provisions.

Despite this official reaction, many Israelis recognise that our government's violation of human rights and policy of occupation and colonisation is a disaster to our people, our country and our future, sometimes even more than

to the victims of the conquest. They realise we are paying for it with corruption, galloping inflation, a growing dependence on the United States and by contributing to the arms race.

Consequently, some Israelis refuse to serve in the army in the occupied territories and in Lebanon. People have demonstrated in Israel from within the "Peace Movement" and the Israeli left against the atrocities in the occupied territories. Israeli officers and soldiers have testified about the violations of human rights and warned against them. University professors, students and others have appealed to Israeli public opinion to stop the right-wing practices in the occupied territories. Thousands realise that there will be no peace unless the Palestinian people are granted their legal rights to establish a sovereign state in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, alongside Israel.

Palestinians' Right to Self-determination

The right of self-determination is a guiding and general principle of International Law and is contained in the U.N. Charter; Article 1, part two of the Charter mentions as one of the Charter's aims, the development of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples." Moreover, according to the positive International Law of Treaties May 29, 1969, Article 53, the principle of self-determination is no only valid as a treaty-made law deriving from the U.N. Charter and the International Human Rights Convention, and as a customary law, but also constitutes a norm of peremptory general law *ius cogens*.

According to this norm all nations of the American, Asian and African continents, which were under the yoke of colonialism, have been liberated and are now members of the United Nations.

The right to self-determination for the Palestinian people include the principle that their future can only be decided with its full participation in all efforts through a sole representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation; the right to self-determination includes the right of Palestinians in exile to return to their homeland or to receive indemnities, according to their own choice, in conformity with U.N. resolution 194 (III) of 1948, which is binding upon Israel as a member state of the United Nations.

It is clear that there can be no peace in the Middle East until justice has been done to those displaced, tormented and tortured to the Palestinians.

Extracts from applicable international law

The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, August 12, 1949

Article 4

Persons protected by the Convention are those who, at a given moment, and in any manner whatsoever, find themselves, in case of conflict or occupation, in the hands of a Party to the conflict or Occupying Power of which they are not nationals.

Nationals of a State which is not bound by the Convention are not protected by it. Nationals of a neutral State who find themselves in the territory of a belligerent State, and nationals of a co-belligerent State, shall not be regarded as protected persons while the State of which they are nationals has normal diplomatic representation in the State in whose hands they are....

Part III

Status and Treatment of Protected Persons

Section I: Provisions Common to the Territories of the Parties to the Conflict and to Occupied Territories

Article 27

Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honour, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity.

Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault.

Without prejudice to the provisions relating to their state of health, age and sex, all protected persons shall be treated with the same consideration by the Party to the conflict in whose power they are, without any adverse distinction based, in particular, on race, religion or political opinion.

However, the Parties to the conflict may take such measures of control and security in regard to protected persons as may be necessary as a result of the war.

Article 29

The Party to the conflict in whose hands protected persons may be, is responsible for the treatment accorded to them by its agents, irres-

pective of any individual responsibility which may be incurred.

Article 31

No physical or moral coercion shall be exercised against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties.

Article 32

The High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their hands. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation and medical or scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilians or military agents.

Article 33

No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.

Pillage is prohibited.

Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.

Section II: Aliens in the Territory of a Party to the Conflict

Article 37

Protected persons who are confined pending proceedings or serving a sentence involving loss of liberty, shall during their confinement be humanely treated.

Article 42

The internment or placing in assigned residence of protected persons may be ordered only if the security of the Detaining Power makes it absolutely necessary.

If any person, acting through the representatives of the Protecting Power, voluntarily demands internment, and if his situation renders this step necessary, he shall be interned by the Power in whose hands he may be.

Section III: Occupied Territories

Article 47

Protected persons who are in occupied territory shall not be deprived, in any case or in any manner whatsoever, of the benefits of the

present Convention by any change introduced, as the result of the occupation of a territory, into the institutions or government of the said territory, nor by any agreement concluded between the authorities of the occupied territories and the Occupying Power, nor by any annexation by the latter of the whole or part of the occupied territory.

Article 49

Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive.

Nevertheless, the Occupying Power may undertake total or partial evacuation of a given area if the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand. Such evacuations may not involve the displacement of protected persons outside the bounds of the occupied territory except when for material reasons it is impossible to avoid such displacement. Persons thus evacuated shall be transferred back to their homes as soon as hostilities in the area have ceased.

The Occupying Power undertaking such transfers or evacuations shall ensure, to the greatest practicable extent, that proper accommodation is provided to receive the protected persons, that the removals are effected in satisfactory conditions of hygiene, health, safety and nutrition, and that members of the same family are not separated.

The Protecting Power shall be informed of any transfers and evacuations as soon as they have taken place.

The Occupying Power shall not detain protected persons in an area particularly exposed to the dangers of war unless the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand.

The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.

Article 52

... All measures aiming at creating unemployment or at restricting the opportunities offered to workers in an occupied territory, in order to induce them to work for the Occupying Power are prohibited.

Article 53

Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.

Article 54

The Occupying Power may not alter the status of public officials or judges in the occupied territories, or in any way apply sanctions to or take any measures of coercion or discrimination against them, should they abstain from fulfilling their functions for reasons of conscience.

(Continued on page 5)

مكة من الأمل

French secret service's exploits surface again

By John Morrison
Reuter

PARIS — France's secret service, at the centre of a row over the sabotaging of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, is a military outfit that has frequently hit the headlines for its use of strong-arm tactics.

The general Directorate for External Security (DGSE), headed by Admiral Pierre Lacoste, is accused by the French media of masterminding the sinking of the ship in Auckland harbour on July 10 in which photographer Fernando Pereira was killed.

The Ecology Movement's vessel was to have led a protest fleet to France's nuclear test area at Mururoa Atoll.

President Francois Mitterrand's enquiry into the affair, headed by Gaullist Bernard Tricot, is not yet over. But the report is widely expected to implicate the DGSE.

If it does, the scandal will not be the first in the turbulent history of France's cloak-and-dagger service.

The DGSE, until 1982 known as the SDECE, was built in the

1940s by veterans of the wartime resistance against Nazi occupation, a brutal struggle with few rules. "This job is not for chivalry," one of them said.

In a recent book on the service by journalists Roger Faligot and Pascal Krop, former French agents recount tale after tale of violent undercover exploits in the 1940s and 1950s.

"It's a hoodlum's trade carried out by honest men. We kill only for reasons of state," the authors were told by Maurice Robert, a SDECE veteran who later became ambassador to Gabon.

In 1948, SDECE agents kidnapped top Nazi commando Otto Skorzeny from an American prison in Darmstadt in order to pump him for information about the Soviet Union.

"Of course, the operation was only half covered by headquarters in Paris. But he (Skorzeny) knew a lot about the Russians," Colonel Michel Garder told Faligot and Krop.

In the same year a SDECE pilot flew secretly into Czechoslovakia to bring out Hubert Ripka, an opponent of the Communists who

had just seized power in Prague.

In the early 1950s the strong-arm branch of the SDECE, the Service Action (SA), was expanded to handle counter-insurgency operations against the Viet Minh in Indochina. It had not only its own air squadron but its own special forces, the 11th Shock Airborne Battalion whose symbol was a black panther.

In the Algerian war, the SDECE carried out assassinations, sabotage and psychological warfare in France's ultimately futile eight-year struggle against the National Liberation Front (FLN).

According to the book, these operations, though sometimes disowned by embarrassed politicians if they went wrong, were all authorised at the top by the governments of the Fourth Republic.

In October 1956, after unsuccessful attempts to assassinate him, including a car bomb in Cairo which killed 30 people, the SDECE captured FLN leader Ahmed Ben Bella by forcing his plane to land in Algiers on a flight between Morocco and Tunisia.

The operation caused a political row in Paris and resignations from the government of Guy Mollet. One minister who stayed on was Francois Mitterrand.

Between 1956 and 1962 the SDECE sank around a dozen ships bringing arms to the FLN and killed several arms traffickers, mostly West Germans.

These attacks were claimed by a mysterious organisation called the "Red Hand" — in fact a front for officers of the Service Action trained at Cerocottes near Orleans in "homo" (homicide) operations.

After the end of the Algerian war in 1962, the SDECE shifted the centre of its operations to Africa, under the close supervision of De Gaulle's legendary aide Jacques Foccart.

Foccart's name became a byword for cloak-and-dagger operations in Africa, including the supply of arms to the Biafran secession in Nigeria and attempts to overthrow Guinean leader Ahmed Sekou Toure.

In 1965 the SDECE was severely shaken by the Ben Barka affair: its involvement in the kidnapping and presumed murder in

Paris of a Moroccan opposition leader.

De Gaulle, wanting the service kept under a tighter rein, transferred responsibility from the prime minister's office to the defence ministry.

Since 1970 — when a new chief, Alexandre de Marenches, swept away the old guard in a purge — the SDECE has tried with limited resources to compete with the CIA and the KGB in the sophisticated world of East-West espionage. But its image problem has hampered recruitment of the best and brightest.

The SDECE was renamed the DGSE and barred from operating within France.

In the view of Jean Rochet, former head of the rival spy-catching agency, the Direction Four la Surveillance du Territoire (DST), the upheavals of 1981-82 may have contributed to the international scandal.

Rochet believes the DGSE could not and would not mount an operation such as the one against Greenpeace without top-level political instructions.

BBC's independent image distorted

By Alan Elsner
Reuter

LONDON — The revelation that Britain's M15 security service selectively vets staff of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) has plunged the network into its second crisis of confidence in a month.

For years the BBC carefully cultivated an image of representing the best in journalism, total impartiality, editorial initiative and freedom from outside interference.

The network prided itself that its external services, broadcasting to 120 million listeners in 37 languages, informed countries where news was censored or tainted with propaganda. But that tradition has been shaken by two crises in three weeks.

First, the BBC governors bowed to a government request to ban a documentary featuring a reputed leader of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Then the corporation confirmed a newspaper report that government security officials had been checking the political loyalties of some employees since 1937.

The BBC statement, which left many questions unanswered, is unlikely to still the storm.

The statement said security checks applied to "people necessarily involved in sensitive areas or who require access to classified information" and were made only at the BBC's request.

In all cases, it said, the BBC kept complete control over staffing decisions.

The statement did not disclose how many people were affected and made no mention of press reports that an M15 official was attached to the BBC's personnel department.

The BBC also declined to comment on allegations that some applicants for relatively junior and non-sensitive posts were mistakenly rejected after the vetting procedure went wrong.

To add to the confusion, two former Prime Ministers and a succession of former home secretaries (Interior Ministers) said they had not known about BBC vetting.

The BBC is publicly funded and operates under a charter guaranteeing its independence from state interference.

BBC journalists fear that this image of freedom from political influence may be the most likely long-term casualty.

The Soviet Union lost no time in accusing the British government of censorship and hypocrisy following the banning of the film featuring an IRA chief earlier this month.

The ban sparked a 24-hour strike by journalists which caused a nationwide news blackout and, for the first time, shut down BBC world service news programmes.

More unrest threatens the network over the crisis about M15 vetting. BBC Union leaders are to meet director-general Al Asdair Milne on Friday when they will demand that all future vetting be "open and above board".

The National Union of Journalists said it was under pressure from members to "provide tangible evidence of our dismay by threatening industrial action".

BBC journalists say they do not object to vetting as such but insist that the BBC should reveal exactly which posts are subject to the procedure and give the people being investigated a chance to defend themselves.

Palestinians and International Law versus Israeli military occupation

(Continued from page 4)

This prohibition does not prejudice the application of the second paragraph of Article 51. It does not affect the right of the Occupying Power to remove public officials from their posts.

Article 58

The Occupying Power shall permit ministers of religion to give spiritual assistance to the members of their religious communities.

The Occupying Power shall also accept consignments of books and articles required for religious needs and shall facilitate their distribution in occupied territory.

Article 59

If the whole or part of the population of an occupied territory is inadequately supplied, the Occupying Power shall agree to relief schemes on behalf of the said population, and shall facilitate them by all the means at its disposal. Such schemes, which may be undertaken either by States or by impartial humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, shall consist, in particular, of the provisions of consignments of foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing.

All Contracting Parties shall permit the free passage of these consignments and shall guarantee their protection.

A Power granting free passage to consignments on their way to territory occupied by an adverse Party to the conflict shall, however, have the right to search the consignments, to regulate their passage according to prescribed times and routes, and to be reasonably satisfied through the Protecting Power that these consignments are to be used for the relief of the needy population and are not to be used for the benefit of the Occupying Power.

Article 64

The penal laws of the occupied territory shall remain in force, with the exception that they may be repealed or suspended by the Occupying Power in cases where they constitute a threat to its security or an obstacle to the application of the present Convention. Subject to the latter consideration and to the necessity for ensuring the effective administration of justice, the tribunals of the occupied territory shall continue to function in respect of all offences covered by the said laws.

The Occupying Power may, however, subject the population of the occupied territory to provisions which are essential to enable the Occupying Power to fulfill its obligations under the present Convention, to maintain the orderly government of the territory, and to ensure the security of the Occupying Power, of the members and property of the occupying forces or administration, and likewise of the establishments and lines of communication used by them.

Article 65

The penal provisions enacted by the Occupying Power shall not come into force before they have been published and brought to the knowledge of the inhabitants in their own language. The effect of these penal provisions shall not be retroactive.

Article 66

In case of a breach of the penal provisions promulgated by it by virtue of the second paragraph of Article 64, the Occupying Power may hand over the accused to its properly constituted, non-political military courts, on condition that the said courts sit in the occupied territory. Courts of appeal shall preferably sit in the occupied territory.

Article 71

No sentence shall be pronounced by the competent courts of the Occupying Power except after a regular trial.

Accused persons who are prosecuted by the Occupying Power shall be informed, in writing, in a language which they understand, of the particulars of the charges preferred against them, and shall be brought to trial as rapidly as possible. The Protecting Power shall be informed of all proceedings instituted by the Occupying Power against protected persons in respect of charges involving the death penalty or imprisonment for two years or more; it shall be enabled, at any time, to obtain information regarding the state of such proceedings. Furthermore, the Protecting Power shall be entitled, on request, to be furnished with all particulars of these and of any other proceedings instituted by the Occupying Power against protected persons.

The notification to the Protecting Power, as provided for in the second paragraph above, shall be sent immediately, and shall in any case reach the Protecting Power three weeks before the date of the first hearing. Unless, at the opening of the trial, evidence is submitted that the provisions of this Article are fully complied with, the trial shall not proceed. The notification shall include the following particulars:

- (a) description of the accused;
- (b) place of residence or detention;
- (c) specification of the charge or charges (with mention of the penal provisions under which it is brought);
- (d) designation of the court which will hear the case;
- (e) place and date of the first hearing.

Article 72

Accused persons shall have the right to present evidence necessary to

their defence and may, in particular call witnesses. They shall have the right to be assisted by a qualified advocate or counsel of their own choice, who shall be able to visit them freely and shall enjoy the necessary facilities for preparing the defence.

Failing a choice by the accused, the Protecting Power may provide him with an advocate or counsel. When an accused person has to meet a serious charge and the Protecting Power is not functioning, the Occupying Power, subject to the consent of the accused, shall provide an advocate or counsel.

Accused persons shall, unless they freely waive such assistance, be aided by an interpreter, both during preliminary investigation and during the hearing in court. They shall have the right at any time to object to the interpreter and to ask for his replacement.

Article 73

A convicted person shall have the right of appeal provided for by the laws applied by the court. He shall be fully informed of his right to appeal or petition and of the time limit within which he may do so....

Article 78

If the Occupying Power considers it necessary, for imperative reasons of security, to take safety measures concerning protected persons, it may, at the most, subject them to assigned residence or to internment.

Decisions regarding such assigned residence or internment shall be made according to a regular procedure to be prescribed by the Occupying Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention. This procedure shall include the right of appeal for the parties concerned.

Appeals shall be decided with the least possible delay. In the event of the decision being upheld, it shall be subject to periodical review, if possible every six months, by a competent body set up by the said Power.

Protected persons made subject to assigned residence and thus required to leave their homes shall enjoy the full benefits of Article 39 of the present Convention.

Part IV

Execution of the Convention

Section 1: General Provisions

Article 146

... Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts....

Article 147

Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment ... wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person ... wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages, and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable right of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore,

The General Assembly

Proclaims

This Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it is independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

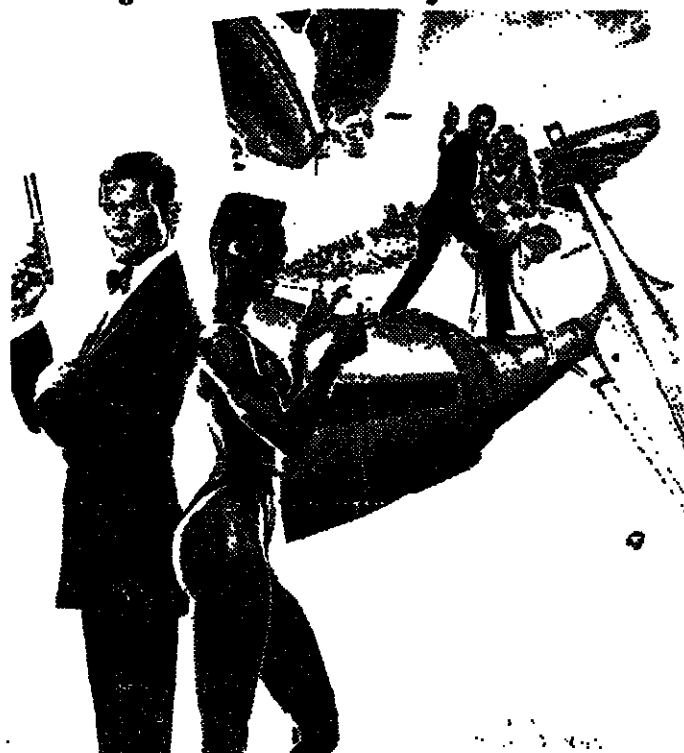
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Cruz repeats Olympic win over Coe

COLOGNE, West Germany (R) — Joaquim Cruz of Brazil set the best time this year over 800 metres as he repeated his Olympic triumph over Britain's Sebastian Coe at the Cologne Athletics Grand Prix Sunday.

Cruz won the race in one minute 42.54 seconds, 0.34 seconds inside the previous best this year set by Steve Cram of Britain in Zurich on Wednesday.

His time was also less than a second outside the world record of 1:41.73 set by Coe four years ago, widely regarded as the toughest track record to beat.

Coe stayed on Cruz's shoulder until the final straight. But he lacked the finishing spurt of old and although the Brazilian kept gla-

ncing back his victory was never in danger.

Coe finished second in 1:43.07. Cruz, beaten by Cram on Wednesday, was well within his personal best of 1:43.23.

It was Coe's second defeat in four days since returning to the track after taking a short break to get over a back injury. He lost the 1,500 metres to Pierre Deleze of Switzerland in Zurich.

Though Coe may take consolation from the fact that he is

producing world class times, his power off the final bend seems to have deserted him.

Carl Lewis, four times Olympic champion, suffered his third defeat of the week in the 100 metres but this time he had cause for some jubilation.

Lewis got off to a slow start but powered his way back brilliantly over the last 30 metres to finish second in 10.27 seconds.

The American, racing again for the first time in two months after a lay-off to recover from a hamstring injury, had finished a disappointing fourth in his 100 and 200 metres races in Brussels and West Berlin on Wednesday and Friday.

But this time only European

record-holder Marian Woronin of Poland, who clocked 10.19 seconds, could beat him.

Lewis said afterwards: "I'm coming back. I'm not used to starting so slowly but I don't think I ever finished like that before."

Sydney Maree of the United States, who set a world record over 1,500 metres in Cologne two years ago, came within an ace of recapturing it again.

He clocked three minutes 29.77 seconds, only 0.32 seconds slower than the record set by Said Aouita in West Berlin in just two days ago.

Maree became only the third runner to beat the three minutes 30 second barrier, a mark broken for the first time less than a month

ago by Cram.

Meanwhile, Britain's double world record holder Steve Cram suffered a hamstring injury Sunday and has withdrawn from Monday's two mile world record attempt at Crystal Palace.

Cram, who holds the world mile and 2,000 metres records, has also withdrawn from a meeting in Koblenz on Wednesday and next Friday's Brussels Grand Prix.

Cram sustained the injury during a training run, saw a physiotherapist immediately and had the injury strapped.

"It's disappointing because I was looking for something special at Crystal Palace," he said.

"I shall know after 24 hours rest just how serious it is."

Lauda beats Prost in Dutch Grand Prix

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands (R) — Retiring world champion Niki Lauda and Alain Prost, the man likely to succeed him, staged an epic battle for victory in the Dutch Grand Prix Sunday.

Just 0.23 seconds — little more than a car's length — separated winner Lauda from his McLaren team mate at the line.

It was Lauda's 25th Grand Prix victory and probably the closest of his astonishing career which ends

after this season.

It was certainly the Austrian's first triumph of a previously bleak 1985 championship.

"Alain was pushing very hard for the last couple of laps. I just won," said Lauda.

Frenchman Prost, denied his fifth win this year, at least put some daylight between himself and Italian Michele Alboreto, his only title rival.

Alboreto came fourth in his

Ferrari and dropped three points adrift of Prost in the standings.

Team orders and tactics were discarded before the race — Lauda and Prost were told: "you're on your own."

That instruction was accepted with relish by both men and they were able to duel in private for the last 13 laps.

Prost went through his entire repertoire as he shadowed Lauda through the closing stages and was even on the grass alongside the track at one stage as he made yet another abortive attempt to overtake.

"I wasn't waiting for Niki to let me pass. I wanted to pass him but I

could not," he said.

Deadly rivals on the track, the pair were firm friends again as they shook hands afterwards.

"I think it was good for the championship and I now have a lead which is very important before Monza," Prost added.

Monza is the venue for next month's Italian Grand Prix — where all of Italy will be backing Alboreto and his Ferrari.

Prost beat Lauda in a McLaren one-two among Zandvoort's Sand Dunes last season — one of four double triumphs during 1984. But it was the team's first this year.

Lauda, three times champion

but without a win since Monza last year, announced his retirement in Austria last Saturday.

He could now leave the sport he has graced since 1971 with an all-time record Grand Prix triumphs. Only Briton Jackie Stewart is ahead of him, on 27.

The man who will carry the scars from his fiery Nuerburgring crash in 1976 for the rest of his life is certainly going to make the attempt. But he said he is also prepared to help Prost win the championship.

Finland's Keke Rosberg led initially until the engine of his Williams stopped on lap 20.

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MARRIOTT WINS AGAIN



Pastry chef Otto Kugler launched his new career at the Amman Marriott Hotel with a creamy splash, winning an award for the best tasting cake at a competition organised by the Wassifiyeh Centre graduate club of Amman, director of catering Ibrahim Barghouti said:

Otto not only won the taste buds, but the hearts of newly-graduated secretaries with Marriott's special yoghurt cream cake. He says he supervised every step of its making by first pastry cook Ahmad Abu-Dahab, tasting the short pastry, meringue case, fresh yoghurt-and-cream filling, jello and fresh fruit topping before handing it over to Catering Sales Manager Vatche Yergatian, who represented Marriott at the competition.

Otto should know about cakes, first because he is an Austrian, and will soon introduce the Viennese specialty the Sacher Torte to the pastry connoisseurs of Amman. His experience at Vienna's Sacher Hotel and Drei Hussar Restaurant plus stints in Paris at Lufthansa catering in Frankfurt and London's famous Harrods makes him expert at his job of satisfying the discriminating taste of those who venture into his domain.



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Dollar dilemma runs into vicious circles

By Dr. Nayer S. Zu'bi

Dr. Nayer S. Zu'bi is a Ph.D. graduate in business. He is also a graduate of University of Southern California (USC) School of Engineering. Dr. Zu'bi teaches at USC School of Business.

AT THE heart of Macroeconomic policy issue worldwide stand the U.S. budget deficit, its long-term high real interest rates, and the strong dollar. These issues continue to attract the attention of the academic circles, as well as that of the economic summits attended by President Reagan including last May Bonn summit.

At the outset it is important to point out that in general terms, the remarkable success of the United States in bringing inflation down and most important concomitant dampening of inflationary expectations stand along with the bright prospects for U.S. real economic growth as the most important factors in the strength of the dollar.

United States has managed to trim the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 12.4 per cent in 1980 to around four per cent in 1985, and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 11.8 per cent to 1.8 per cent. The rates of growth in real income were 3.8 per cent and 6.8 per cent in 1983 and 1984 respectively.

In moving to the specifics of the dollar position vis-a-vis major currencies, one would note the absence of an empirically sound theory that would explain the continuous appreciation of the dollar, and as such, one would be content to present different hypothesis in attempting to rationalise the mys-

tery. In the aftermath of World War I, and with the economics of Europe in shambles, Gustav Cassel, a prominent Swedish economist, proposed in his opposition to re-establishing the pre-war exchange rate parities, his purchasing power parity theory.

The theory suggests that in the long run exchange rates determination is a monetary phenomenon. Movement in exchange rates, reflect different movements in the price levels among countries. Persistent deviations, or short lived ones, due to real factors, which include impediments to trade, and transportation costs are admitted to the theory.

The turbulent years of the 1970s and the 1980s continues to provide a challenge to this simplistic theory, the most profound of which is the appreciation of the dollar against all major currencies.

Over the last five years the dollar has advanced against a weighted exchange rate index of the major ten industrial nations from 91.38 in January 1980 to 152.83 in January 1985, which meant an appreciation of 91.3 per cent.

The dollar-Deutsch mark exchange rate is just one example challenging the conventional wisdom suggested by the purchasing power parity. In January 1985, 100 Deutsch mark would buy

\$31.57, compared to \$57.47 five years ago, an appreciation that amount to 82 per cent in nominal terms.

On the other hand, and over the same period, the price level index of the United States has risen by 10 per cent relative to West Germany, suggesting an appreciation of 92 per cent in real terms, which begs the question if realised differential rates of inflation do not provide an explanation to the strength of the dollar then: Was it?

Fundamentally and in the long run the prospects regarding price level movements among countries, are the prime factors in exchange rate phenomenon. Countries with inflationary monetary policies tend to have depreciating currencies and vice versa.

Short run movements of exchange rates however could be attributed to the differentials in the real rates of interest and to a lesser to the slowness of adjustments in the flow of goods and services to price movements. The persistence of such real interest rate differentials, challenges the proposition that the risk adjusted real rates of interest should be equalized.

That is to say, there is no reason why three-months U.S. treasury bill should pay a different inflation adjusted yield, to that of an equivalent Bundesbank short-term debt instrument.

It is appropriate here before going further to make the distinction between the nominal rate of interest, and the real rate of interest. The nominal rate is what a finance textbook would say "The contracted, or stated interest rate, undeflated for price level movements." The real rate of interest is the nominal rate adjusted for the movements in the price level, or to be more exact to the expected rate of inflation in the period of interest.

Thus if the annual rate on a three-month U.S. treasury bill is eight per cent and the expected rate of inflation over the next year is four per cent, then the real rate of interest is four per cent. Using this approach, the interest rate in the U.S. in real terms is higher, than those of major industrial countries with more or less similar inflationary expectations.

The persistence of an apparent real interest differential for short-

term and long-term debt is easily detected. The three-month U.S. treasury bill rate in January of this year stood at 7.88 per cent, compared to 5.87 in West Germany, and 4.91 per cent in Japan. Adjusted for U.S., German, and Japanese rates of inflation of 3.3, 2.1, and 2.9 per cents, this would entail real rates of interest of 4.6, 5.8, and 2 per cents for the U.S., West Germany, and Japan respectively.

The Eurocurrency deposit illustrates the discrepancy even further. In January, 1985 the rates on three month Eurodollar deposit, three month Euromark deposit, and three month Euroyen deposit were 8.44, 6, and 6.31 per cents, indicating an apparent real interest rate differential of 1.2 and 1.7 per cents, between the U.S. and West Germany, the U.S. and Japan respectively.

Similar observation applies to long-term real rate of interest, although one should mention that there is no objective way of measuring long run expectations of inflation rates. The rates on long-term government bonds in the U.S., West Germany, and Japan were 11.28, 7.35, and 6.37 per cents in January 1985, which meant an apparent U.S. long-term interest rate that is higher by 2.7, and 4.5 per cents to that of West Germany and Japan.

This occurrence, brings home a hypothesis of a la Martin Feldstein, the former Chief of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Reagan.

Mr. Feldstein attributes the strong dollar to the relatively high long-term real rates of interest in the U.S., a phenomenon blamed on the relative shifts in the demand for investment and the supply of saving between United States and other major industrial countries. It is pointed out that the favourable fiscal policy toward investments adopted by the Reagan administration, coupled with the relatively low saving rates in the U.S. could count for the observed high U.S. rates.

Other factors that are frequently mentioned to account for the present strength of the dollar as well as its prospects are the following: — The Federal Reserve Board (The U.S. Central Bank) resolve to contain inflationary pressures.

— The political stability of the United States — the safe haven

argument — that is paralleled by economic and political uncertainties abroad.

— The positive outlook for economic growth in the U.S. that brings about an increase in the demand for dollar and dollar denominated assets. The United States has enjoyed in the last year, a vigorous economic growth, and a low rate of inflation not matched by any other major industrial country.

Future prospects for dollar It is appropriate to indicate that the flow of financial assets is far more important than trade flow of goods and services in exchange rate determination.

In 1984 the trade flows worldwide summed to \$2 trillion, compared to \$30 trillion in capital flows. This indicates the important role expectations play on the future prospects of the dollar. These expectations, will be guided by the future fiscal-monetary policy mix in the United States.

A more reliance on the part of the Federal Reserve Board on price indicators, such as commodity price indices, the long term yields on government bonds, and the price of the gold, and less reliance on the monetary aggregates bears more promise to the stability and the soundness of the dollar. Any attempt on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to monetise government debt would invite the inflation spiral back again, with the concomitant decline of the dollar.

The compassion the strong value of the dollar raises, regarding the twin deficits — trade and budget deficits — threatens the dollar prospects and would cause a major slide, if it manifested itself in terms of protectionist measures or intervention to weaken the dollar.

Another issue that is important is the possibility of enacting a flat tax, a move that is favourable to real economic growth and the soundness of dollar.

The president is taking his case to the American people, and he is pushing hard for a generally lower tax burden, and less distortive tax rate. The potential for economic growth brought about by a real flat tax that is immune from the politicians playing the same worn out themes of distributing favours should bring with it a strong dollar as one of its fruits!

World economic outlook wanes, businessmen say

MUNICH (R) — Businessmen around the world are less optimistic about the international economic outlook than they were six months ago, according to a survey published Monday by a leading West German economic institute.

Although businessmen surveyed this summer remained generally satisfied with the economy, they were less hopeful for the coming six to 12 months than they had been when last polled in February.

"This waning in confidence is most obvious in industrialised countries and least obvious in the 'threshold countries,'" the IFO economic research institute said.

Its June survey covered 500 businessmen working for multinational corporations in 50 countries.

The institute found they still thought world trade would grow in the coming year but the rate of increase would be less powerful than they had first forecast in February.

Those polled were particularly worried about the economic outlook for Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

They also expect the investment climate to deteriorate in South Africa, most of Latin America, Greece, Nigeria, the Philippines, Indonesia, Israel and Algeria.

The businessmen said exports would continue to increase from most countries, with the exception of Norway, Sweden, Spain, Mexico, Venezuela and the Arab members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But only the developing countries

looked set to register very strong gains in exports and thereby improve their trade balances, the institute said.

The international business community was confident that interest rates would decline in the coming six to 12 months, with those in industrialised countries most hopeful.

Businessmen in industrialised and developing countries rated unemployment as the most serious problem facing their economies, while the so-called "threshold countries" were most worried about foreign debt.

"Among industrialised countries France, Britain, Norway, the United States and Australia complained most about their economies losing their competitiveness," the survey said.

Asian businessmen were particularly worried about protectionism, as were the business communities in West Germany and Switzerland.

India to ask foreign companies to submit bids for oil exploration

NEW DELHI (R) — India will ask foreign oil companies to submit new bids to explore oil in the country's offshore and onshore areas, a government minister said Sunday.

India's Petroleum Minister Nawal Kishore Sharma did not say when the companies would be asked to bid but said they would have an option to undertake seismic work.

"Such an option will mean that a company may terminate its contract if, after seismic work, it chooses not to continue with further drilling," he told a parliamentary committee.

India's efforts since 1980 to invite foreign oil firms to help it to boost oil production have yielded poor response as most companies considered the government's terms of drilling contracts as harsh and unattractive.

"Sharma's statement removes a major irritant that earlier forced a foreign company to invest a specified amount of money and also to drill a certain number of wells even when chances of finding oil appeared bleak", a petroleum ministry official told Reuters.

India made two offers to foreign oil companies in the past five years. In the first round in 1980 only one company, Chevron of the United States, was chosen.

But it pulled out last June after unsuccessfully drilling two wells in the Saurashtra offshore block on the country's west coast. No foreign company submitted bids for the second round called in 1983.

Mr. Sharma said India had reached an agreement with the Soviet Union under which Soviet engineers would on their own explore oil in the onshore Cambay and Cauvery basins.

Cambay is in the western state of Gujarat and Cauvery in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. Oil officials tipped them as large and potentially rich oil bearing areas but no oil has been found yet.

Mr. Sharma said India, already 70 per cent self-sufficient in oil, wanted to associate foreign companies in drilling to boost its production and oil reserves.

India annually imports about 15 million tonnes of crude oil. India has set a target to produce 30.12 million tonnes of oil in 1985/86 ending March, marginally higher than last year.

Mr. Sharma said 307 onshore wells and 107 offshore wells were drilled during a five-year period until January this year.

More than 250 million tonnes of recoverable oil reserves had been added to the country's total estimated reserves of 500 million tonnes during the period, he added.

But few of the new wells had proved commercially viable. Oil industry sources said, adding India had failed to find any major oil field since 1973 when it struck bonanza in the Arabian Sea off Bombay.

India's annual oil production of almost 30 million tonnes had reached a plateau and the current recoverable oil reserves of around 500 million tonnes were likely to last for another 17 to 18 years, the ministry official said.

India plans to spend \$15 billion in the next five years to find new oil fields, official figures show. But, official sources said India needed large foreign cash and modern technology, particularly in offshore areas, to supplement its drilling efforts.

Brazilian row erupts over economy

BRASILIA (R) — Public criticism of Brazil's handling of its economic crisis in the face of foreign debts of more than \$103 billion has led President Jose Sarney to sack a senior government official.

A presidential spokesman said Saturday that Sebastiao Vital, secretary-general of the finance ministry and one of Brazil's key negotiators with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), had been dismissed.

The row erupted when Mr. Vital told local and foreign bankers at a dinner that the government was not respecting the economic directives of the late

president-elect Tancredino Neves, whose death last April led to Mr. Sarney assuming the presidency.

Mr. Vital, who was acting finance minister at the time with Francisco Dornelles in Paris for talks with IMF head Mr. Jacques De Larosiere, said: "The finance ministry has already exhausted its advice in trying to run the national economy."

He supported the IMF austerity programme, saying that without urgent cuts in public sector spending Brazil would be plunged into chaos.

Senior finance ministry officials have criticised the economic views of presidential economic advisor

Mr. Paulo Rosenberg and Planning Minister Joao Sayad privately before, but Mr. Vital's comments at the bankers dinner were the first in public by a member of Mr. Sarney's economic team.

Mr. Rosenberg has said that the IMF does not understand how Brazil can reduce its public sector deficit, cut inflation running at more than 220 per cent per annum, bring down domestic interest rates, achieve five per cent a year growth and still pay its debts.

He says that IMF imposed recession is pointless as Brazil is meeting interest payments and it will only hamper government plans.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Get into whatever your long-range plans for the future are during the daytime. See and be with those who are older or more serious than yourself and consider legal matters of concern to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can get career work done more efficiently today. Be sure to follow through with the directives of older experts.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can carry through with whatever you wish where an outsider is concerned or who has different views from yours.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to build up your business fences and find greater security. Reach fine agreement with your associates.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study the outside picture and get into practical affairs that can bring advancement. Accept a dinner invitation.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23) Begin the new week properly by delving right into your work and getting it done efficiently and be consistent.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 22) Put more effort into your special talents and they will work far more efficiently and you can gain added benefits.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your home and business affairs and know how best to improve them today. Beware of artful arguments at home in the evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Sit down with partners and plan how to make the future brighter for all. Get much done that is constructive in nature.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Fine day for consulting with financiers, business moguls, physicians and clear up any problems you may have.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take action on the decisions arrived at during the weekend and you get fine results. Contact those who can be of help to you now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get in touch with clever advisers who can help you with some plan so that you can make real progress.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Pursue your needs in a positive way and contact experts who can be of assistance to you. Relax at home tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will see things from their practical angle and not be imaginary, so be sure to add courses to the curricula that will include the spiritual and the mental, otherwise your progeny could miss out on the finer things of life.

THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS

- Asian river
- Villification
- "Fame" star Irene
- Chukker game
- Freight
- Declare openly
- Lab vessel
- Gaucho rope
- Tab
- Highway
- Foundations
- Walters in speech
- Romulus or Remus
- Certain foot
- Place for an inn
- Semblance
- Acting awards
- Dentals
- Snarls
- Great reviews
- Remorse
- Locality
- Amperage
- "The Rose"
- Singe
- Driver's aids
- Edam
- Guns for hoods
- Keep away from
- Women's wear
- Push through quickly
- Hastened
- Fishing net
- Ge. sustains
- Cassini
- Allegated
- Of wings
- Sit and end
- Oliver and
- Donne
- Completed

DOWN

- Mifido
- Marquand's sleuth
- Ann bone
- Some ofers
- Carpentry
- James
- House and
- Notable times
- Spy; abbr.
- Streets
- Passengers' compartments
- Tel. —
- Function
- Ginlet's kin
- Polson
- Discombobulate
- down (metaphor)
- George Burns
- Prop
- Kind of acid
- Zoo favorite
- Gads
- Accura
- Quantities
- First name in cosmetics
- Ground covers for short
- Travel the — (Whitman)
- Urban problem
- Synagogue
- Menial
- "A — Garden of Vines"
- Cut
- Tail's partner
- Poet in Hawaii
- Give off fumes
- Demolish
- Christians today
- Example
- Daily
- Actress
- Charlotte

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

STOWING SPILL CLARK
IDEAL ENDS OBVIOUS
VERISIA FIEDA RIMIE
ARCHIMIDEA NODAK
HORA EISENS
ANDREW TARDY
COIRE EDEN CAIRO
MEASURE SHARLEY
ELWIER AFFAIR CITAD
ELWIER AFFAIR CITAD
ALLEGED MARB CLEARCH
GUSH AREO DEERE
EDIE GILIA LONER
NEED RALLY ENTER

Fed unlikely to cut interest rates

WASHINGTON (R) — The Federal Reserve Board (Fed), the U.S. central bank, is unlikely to seek lower interest rates even though recent data shows the economy remains much weaker than was hoped, private economists say.

The sluggishness indicates lower rates could be in order to revive growth, but economists interviewed by Reuters predicted the board would hold its present course for a while to avoid setting off new inflation by overstimulating the economy.

Analysts said central bank policymakers are hemmed in by conflicting policy signals.

Growth in money supply is exceeding board targets, a development that would normally

lead the central bank to reduce the money supply to bar a new round of price rises.

It is generally agreed that excessive money growth is a precursor of inflation, but analysts said credit restraints now would probably chill the economy further.

"It is a tough situation for the central bank," said Mr. Allen Sinai, chief economist for Wall Street's Shearson/Lehman investment firm.

Last month the White House and the Federal Reserve issued forecasts that showed the economy growing at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent or more in the final six months of this year, a strong improvement from the first half pace of one per cent.

But most analysts say the estimates are too optimistic. Several indicators made public last week show continued sluggishness in July.

"I don't see where the sources of strength are that the administration and the Fed seem to look for," said Mr. Stephen Slifer, senior vice president of Lehman Commercial Paper.

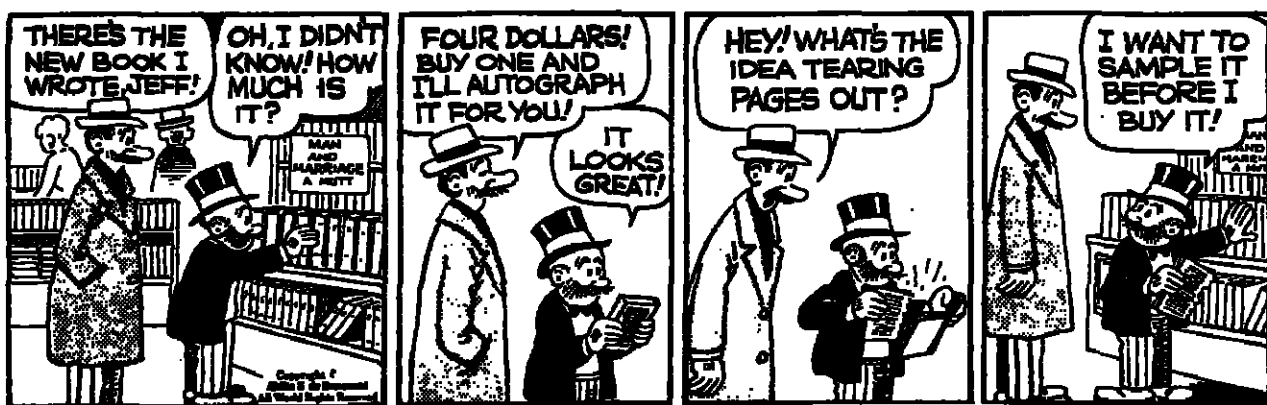
The Federal Reserve and the White House have been continuing on a rebuilding of business inventories in response to strong sales to lift the economy in the second half.

But Mr. Slifer said weak sales in June and July might undercut that hope because they suggested little need to restock.

Peanuts



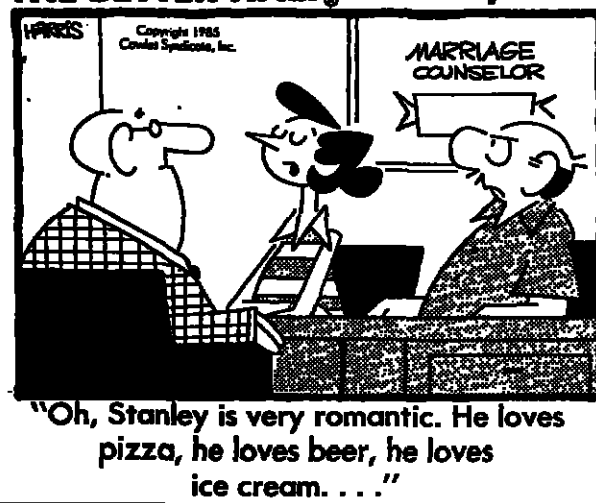
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF, By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Never got divorce

MALGE

PRUPE

DISNAL

GITHEY

WHAT THAT TWICE-MARRIED SWINE COULD HAVE BEEN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A "O O O O - O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUTH PIETY BECKON FAMOUS

Answer: What to exercise when you feel you're putting on weight—CAUTION

Reagan hopes to eliminate suspicions at summit talks

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan says he hopes to eliminate hostilities and suspicions between the United States and the Soviet Union when he meets Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the New York Times reported Sunday.

But Mr. Reagan played down the likelihood of signing major agreements at the summit meeting in Geneva on Nov. 19-20.

The president made his remarks in an interview with Washington Broadcast News, a broadcast news agency. The interview will be aired on Monday.

The Times in its Sunday edition said that in the interview, Mr. Reagan suggested he might veto a measure that would impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

"I am basically opposed to the idea of punitive sanctions," he said. "I think in this particular case, South Africa, they would hurt the very people we want to help. They would have an effect on the economy that would result in more unemployment, setbacks in the gains that have been made by labour and by the blacks in South Africa."

The president said that "the final decision as to whether to veto or not will depend on exactly what does hit my desk."

Mr. Reagan said he believed his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev could reduce U.S.-Soviet tensions.

"I am looking forward to the

talks with him, and I hope that it won't be just a session of trying to make agreements on particular, specific issues, but that we can get right down to discussing problems between us and an agenda for the future so that we can eliminate the hostilities and the suspicions, if that is possible," he said.

The president said he hoped to "present evidence" to the Soviet leader that the United States had no hostile intentions towards Moscow.

"I think we can present evidence to show that we have no such intentions," he said.

"I am going to do my best to present the evidence that would show proof that this country has no intention of taking hostile action against them," he added.

Mr. Reagan said the United States had "good reason" to think the Soviet had a "hostile intent."

"There's no question that the Soviet Union has made it plain that they embarked on an expansionist programme," he said. "They believe in the one-world Communist state: the world of revolution."

But the president said he had to "wonder" whether Soviet expansionism was prompted by "their

fears and suspicions that the rest of us in the world mean them harm."

Meanwhile the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday that Washington dreamt up charges about Moscow using a dangerous chemical to track Americans as a diversionary tactic to draw attention away from Soviet arms initiatives and a U.S. military build-up.

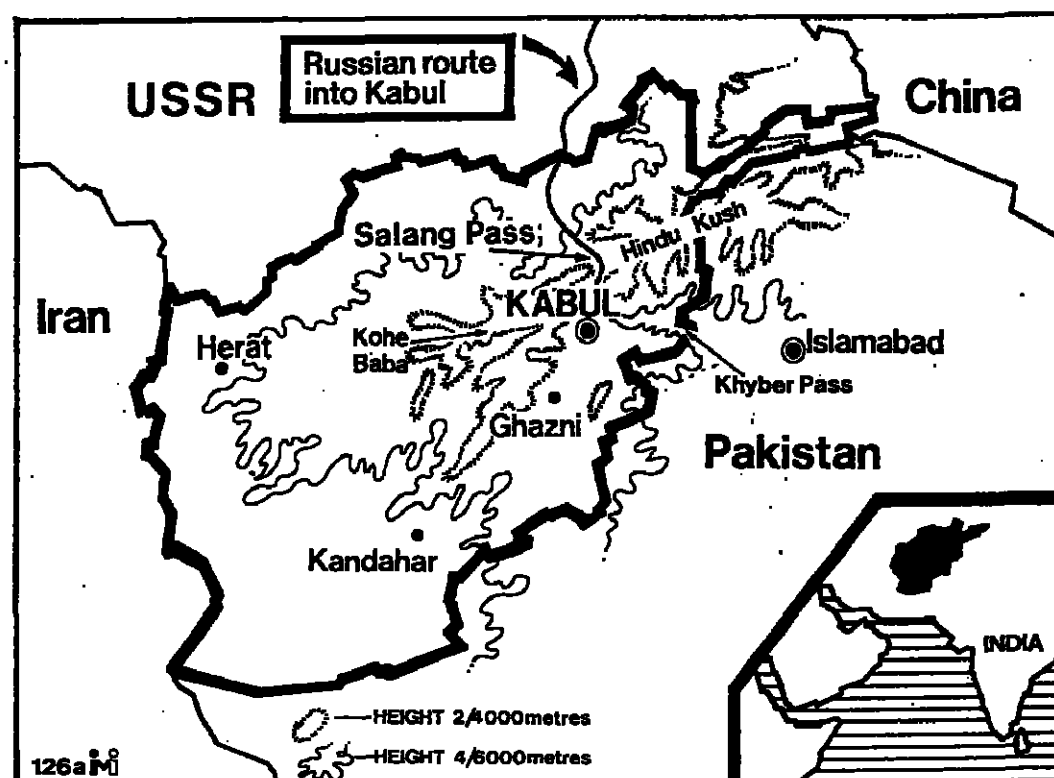
In its weekly International Review, the daily rejected as "ludicrous nonsense" U.S. allegations that the KGB security police used the potentially cancer-causing chemical nitro phenyl pentadien to mark and trace U.S. diplomats.

Pravda said that while the Soviet Union had suggested that both superpowers undertake to cut the nuclear arms race, the United States was avoiding serious discussion.

"They... answer by trying to dupe people with fabrications that have no foundation whatsoever," Pravda said, adding that the "spy-dust" allegation was a diversionary tactic.

It said Moscow's recently announced ban on nuclear test explosions was the latest Soviet idea rejected by the United States.

The "spy-dust" charges also served to distract attention from U.S. military experiments, including an underground nuclear blast, a test launch of an unarmed MX missile and the planned test of an anti-satellite weapon.



Pakistan: Soviet troop withdrawal is key to peace in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the key to a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis, and renewed talks this week on a possible settlement will not be easy, said Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan Sunday.

Mr. Khan, speaking to journalists at Islamabad airport before leaving for Geneva to attend the Afghan talks said that Pakistan wants a political solution to the Afghan problem.

"We are serious and sincere in our pursuit of a political settlement of the Afghan problem," Mr. Khan said. "The progress we will make (at Geneva) will depend on the extent to which the other side is willing to move forward."

Pakistani and Afghan del-

egations are due to meet in Geneva Tuesday under United Nations mediation for a new round of talks on a political solution to end the war in Afghanistan. The talks have been going on since 1981 and the most recent round was held in June.

Islamic guerrillas are fighting the Communist government of Afghanistan, which is supported by an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops. The guerrillas operate from bases in Pakistan.

The Afghan government has said that the presence of Soviet troops is a matter between itself and Moscow and the forces are there at its invitation.

Though the Afghan problem is very complex, Pakistan hopes for a peaceful and early solution, Mr.

Khan said.

But the foreign minister also said the upcoming talks would obviously be difficult and he could not predict the outcome.

The talks have also focused on three other points: The return home of an estimated five million Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran, and end to Pakistani support for the guerrillas and non-interference in Afghan affairs, and de-escalation of the conflict with some form of international guarantees.

The two delegations do not meet face to face in Geneva because the Pakistani government does not recognise the Afghan regime. Instead, United Nations officials shuttle back and forth between the delegations.

Aftershocks felt in China after quake

PEKING (AP) — Aftershocks rumbled in western China's Xinjiang region Sunday as tents, food and medical aid was rushed to 16,000 people affected by an earthquake that claimed 60 lives, officials said.

State leaders from Peking arrived to express sympathy to the victims of Friday's disaster near the Soviet border, a district inhabited mostly by Muslim Uighur herdsmen and other ethnic minorities.

The quake measuring 7.4 on the Richter Scale and left 60 dead and 125 injured, while 16,000 people had their homes destroyed or damaged, Ku Renxi, Xinjiang regional government official in the

capital Urumqi, told the Associated Press.

The epicentre of the quake was in pastoral Wugua county about 160 kilometres east of the small Soviet Republic of Kirghizia. The mountains area is near the rocky desert of China's Tarim basin.

The casualties included 17 dead and 94 injured in Wugua, and 43 dead and 31 hurt at Wupar county in neighbouring Shefu county, Mr. Ku said.

"Army relief workers brought in tents and cots to house the injured and homeless," he said. "Food was brought into the affected area immediately after the main earthquake."

It was the highest reported earthquake toll in China since the catastrophic July 28, 1976, jolt of 7.8 on the Richter Scale that flattened the north-east industrial city of Tangshan and killed 242,000 people by official count.

The last serious quake was in Kunming on April 20 and was of 6.3 magnitude. It left 22 dead and 300 injured.

The Xinjiang Seismological Bureau recorded a total of 631 aftershocks from Friday's quake, measuring 1.0 to 5.1 on the Richter Scale, said spokeswoman Gao Guoyin, reached by telephone from Peking. None of the later jolts caused any damage and most could barely be felt, she said.

Ugandan government, rebels meet today

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda's new military rulers will hold peace talks in Nairobi Monday with the country's main rebel group, the National Resistance Army (NRA).

Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu made the announcement Sunday night, confirming an earlier statement by the guerrillas.

The NRA, which had previously refused to treat with the new government, said in Nairobi Saturday that it had agreed to an immediate ceasefire and talks.

The NRA said the Kampala authorities, who overthrew President Milton Obote on July 27, requested the ceasefire following

"brilliant successes" by the rebels last week.

On Friday, the NRA said they were on the offensive and claimed that several government army units had surrendered to them in Luwero Triangle north of Kampala, an NRA stronghold.

The two sides had planned to meet in the Tanzanian capital, Dar Es Salaam, on Aug. 13, but the NRA failed to turn up, saying their plane was refused permission to land.

Ottunnu told a news conference here that the government, headed by Gen. Tito Okello, was anxious not to provoke further bloodshed and did not wish to frustrate efforts

to reach a permanent peace settlement, he added.

The NRA, which waged a bush war against Mr. Obote for four years, enjoys wide popular support in south-west Uganda, holding at least two of the main towns.

The NRA is led by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, an austere leftist who has condemned many other African governments as corrupt and riddled with mismanagement.

Political analysts were sceptical whether Monday's talks would be successful, saying the NRA's hard-line demands seemed certain to produce deadlock.

Rebels claim 26 civilians killed by Sri Lankan troops

NEW DELHI (R) — A Tamil separatist guerrilla leader has accused government troops of killing 26 Tamil civilians in Sri Lanka's eastern province.

Government officials said in Colombo earlier Sunday that soldiers shot dead 26 guerrillas in a gun battle after a patrol stumbled on their jungle hideout at Thirukovil, near Amparai town.

But a spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLFF) told Reuters by telephone from Madras that the victims were civilians.

"It confirms our contention the Sri Lankan army is mainly killing civilians and justifying the murders by calling the victims guerrillas," he said.

ENLFF is an alliance of four major guerrilla groups fighting for a separate state for the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka's north and east. They are based in Madras, the capital of India's southern Tamil Nadu state.

The ENLFF spokesman said no date had been fixed for a proposed meeting between guerrilla leaders and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to resolve the Sri Lankan crisis.

Meanwhile the guerrillas would carry on their fight for a separate Tamil homeland, he added.

"We do not want to disturb Gandhi's efforts to revive the stalled peace talks with the Sri Lankan government," he said.

India is backing Sri Lanka's efforts to resume talks with guerrillas to find a solution to the island's ethnic problem.

Jumbo pilots assess meaning of crashed JAL plane's transcript

TOKYO (AP) — At 6:25 p.m., Japan Air Lines flight 123 was 12 minutes out of Tokyo's Haneda International Airport and had just reached its cruising altitude of 24,000 feet (7,272 metres).

The 12 stewardesses were handing out puzzles, dolls and snap-together plastic models of the Boeing 747 to the children, and beverage service was about to begin.

Below in the blue Pacific lay Oshima, a small island where in 1952, the fledgling company that would become Japan Air Lines suffered its first crash, a leased Martin 202 with 37 aboard, on the same Tokyo-Osaka run.

First officer Yutaka Sasaki, 39, an experienced co-pilot on international routes who was nearing the end of training for promotion, was acting as pilot.

Flying co-pilot was Capt. Masami Takahama, 49, a JAL pilot instructor with more than 12,400 hours. He was a specialist in the tricky art of controlling a plane with only engine power.

On this day, Aug. 12, the manifest listed 497 paid customers, 12 infants and a crew of 15. Despite the rush of the annual "O-bon" holiday, when millions of Japanese travel to attend family reunions and pay respects to ancestors, there were 31 empty seats.

At 6:24:41, JL123 radioed: "Reaching flight level 240 (24,000 feet)." It was the last

routine message.

In the next 19 seconds, something happened. At 6:25:00, either Takahama or Sasaki pressed the button that sent a "7700 code," the equivalent of "mayday," that registered on radar screens at Tokyo Air Control Centre.

"Trouble. Um... immediate request, turn back to Haneda. Descend and maintain 220 (22,000 feet, 6,700 metres)" JL123 radioed.

Transcripts released by Japan's Transport Ministry, which apparently are not complete, show the air control centre immediately told JL123 to "maintain magnetic heading 90 degrees," meaning directly east.

In the main cabin, the passengers had heard a "bang." While mist formed by sudden loss of pressure filled the cabin as oxygen masks automatically dropped and a tape began giving instructions for their use.

It was the beginning of 32 minutes of terror, hope and a cockpit struggle to get the big plane under control — a struggle that ultimately failed on the forested slope of 1,639 metre Mount Oosaka, 110 kilometres north west of Haneda.

The crash killed all but four of the 524 people aboard JL123, making it the worst single-plane accident in history.

According to the partial transcripts of radio and cockpit con-

versation, Takahama and Sasaki died apparently without knowing the nature of the "trouble" that doomed JL123.

Investigators have established that some force, as yet undetermined, struck the plane's 35-foot (10.6-metre) vertical tail fin, causing it to disintegrate just before the plane reached the Izu coast along Sagami Bay.

There, numerous people on the ground later reported hearing an unusual noise, or "bang," as the jetliner passed overhead. Pieces of tail section were recovered in the bay.

In interviews, two senior JAL 747 pilots said the transcripts of air-ground radio communication and the cockpit voice recorder show nothing to indicate the crew was aware of the tail's destruction.

But there was a "sense of urgency" in Takahama's message, said Capt. Yoshio Iwao, JAL's chief 747 pilot, because "he didn't even ask for clearance" to change altitude.

Using the transcripts, Iwao reconstructed the next few minutes as follows:

Takahama and Sasaki saw warning lights go on as they suddenly began to lose the hydraulic pressure that powers the tail, ailerons and other control surfaces. At 18:26:44, the voice recorder carried Takahama's chilling words: "hydro (hydraulics) all out."

Iwao said no JAL 747 had ever

lost more than one hydraulic system.

"Takahama had everything happening to him at once — decompression, already a grave emergency, and all four hydraulics systems out," a situation for which no flight manual exists, Iwao said.

"In addition, he had chunks of tail fin missing, whether he knew it or not," he said. "It would be an overwhelming situation for any pilot. It was an abnormality of all abnormalities."

From then on, he said, Takahama was probably concentrating on stabilising the plane. "It's like a fire," he said. "You put it out first and then start asking questions."

Another senior 747 captain who requested anonymity said the transcripts indicate Takahama exercised his pilot's prerogative to turn back to Haneda, rejecting a controller's suggestion to try for Nagoya, 165 kilometres west.

His turn to the right was critical because it meant JL123, without the stabiliser and rudder to correct course, would slip steadily toward the mountains.

A left turn, the captain said, would have taken the jet over the ocean, where it eventually might have managed to ditch, perhaps costing fewer lives.

This captain said it also appeared Takahama now was flying the plane, rather than Sasaki.

"It may be only that because he was in the right hand seat, he tur-

Chinese pilot seeks asylum in Taiwan

SEOUL (R) — The pilot of a Chinese bomber which crashed landed in South Korea asked Sunday for political asylum in Taiwan but the radio operator wanted to go home to China, the Defence Ministry said.

The navigator died instantly when the plane, armed with heavy machine guns and carrying live bombs, crashed Saturday after running out of fuel as South Korean fighter jets guided it to an airbase. A farmer working in a rice field was also killed.

Officials said Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung was heading an investigation and the Seoul government, which has no diplomatic relations with Peking, was considering the crewmen's requests.

A Taiwan official said his government had asked to speak with the two survivors.

The Soviet-designed twin-engine bomber was the fifth Chinese aircraft to land in South Korea since the end of the 1950-53 Korean War, in which China sent troops to help the Communist North.

It went down about 170 kilometres south of Seoul after being intercepted by South Korean fighters which tried to guide it to the Kunsan Air base.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the pilot had serious back injuries but had requested to go to Nationalist-ruled Taiwan. The radio operator, who was only slightly hurt, had asked to go back to China, he added.

Witnesses said the bomber hit the farmer when it plunged into the paddyfield but it did not catch fire or explode.

Another farmer said: "I suddenly felt as if I were being swept by a violent tornado. At the next moment, I saw a large plane grazing past the rice paddy and crashing on its belly."

In the previous incidents, four Chief Air Force members who defected to South Korea were sent to Taiwan, where they received cash and other rewards.

The latest case was in August 1983 when test pilot Sun Tienchun flew to South Korea in a Mig-21 Soviet-made fighter.

But when a Chinese domestic airliner was hijacked to South Korea in May 1983 Chinese officials were invited to Seoul for talks after which the aircraft and about 100 passengers and crew were returned to China.

South Korea refused however to return the hijackers, who were jailed by a Seoul court only to be released a year ago and sent to Taiwan.

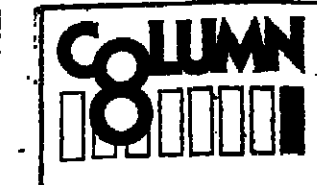
The unprecedented contact, to North Korea's annoyance, opened the way to growing links between Peking and Seoul in the trade, sporting and academic fields.

An analyst said: "This may be an unwanted fly settling on the South Korean head but it could again prove a welcome fly after all, leading to further contacts with the Chinese."

In Peking, Chinese officials were not immediately available for comment on the incident.

China frequently expresses concern about tension on the Korean peninsula and has encouraged its ally Pyongyang to step up contacts with Seoul, diplomats say.

The Taiwan embassy official Sunday denied reports that the Nationalists broadcast messages to mainland pilots telling them to defect to South Korea.



Reagan is back in the saddle

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan went horseback riding for the first time since undergoing major surgery last month to remove a cancerous growth from his intestine. A White House spokesman said Mr. Reagan, who is holidaying at his ranch, went out for about 30 minutes this morning. Mr. Reagan, at 74 the oldest U.S. president, underwent three hours of surgery on July 13 to remove a malignant tumour from his colon. Doctors, who said they believed the operation had removed all the cancer and that they expected Mr. Reagan to live a normal lifespan, expressed amazement at his quick recovery. Although the president came to his ranch on Aug. 11, also likes to spend time chopping wood and clearing brush but so far has not done either on this holiday.

Former U.K. minister dies of AIDS

LONDON (R) — Lord Avon, a former minister in the British Conservative government, has died of the disease AIDS, a Sunday newspaper has said. He was the son of former Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden. The mass-circulation News of the World said Lord Avon, 54, a junior environment minister, died in London's St. Stephen's Hospital eight days ago after contracting Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome earlier this year. A spokeswoman for the hospital refused to comment on the death of Lord Avon, who resigned his government post in March due to ill health. Charles Farthing, one of the doctors treating Lord Avon, refused to deny or confirm that the politician had died of AIDS. He told the British news agency the Press Association: "I was a doctor that looked after him and I cannot comment. But the cause of the death is stated on the death certificate as inflammation of the brain."

Man robs company of over \$400,000

NEW YORK (R) — An employee of an armoured car company pulled a shotgun off the rack and handcuffed two co-workers, then escaped with a bag holding \$400,000 to \$500,000 in small-denomination bills, police said.

No one was injured in the incident, and the identity of the man is known, said Sgt. Ed Burns, who did not disclose the man's identity. The robbery was discovered about 30 minutes after the man had handcuffed his co-workers at the Loomis Armoured Car Co., Sgt. Dan Cotter said. There was no evidence that more than one person was involved, he said. "He held them up with their own shotgun," Cotter said. The suspect left the shotgun, which was loaded, and fled, he said.

Prisoner shot dead during mass jailbreak

MANILA (R) — Guards shot dead a prisoner when 25 of them escaped Sunday from a central Philippines jail by crawling out through a tunnel, the prison superintendent said. Superintendent Jose Alorro, quoted by the Philippine News Agency, said one prisoner was recaptured a few hours after the mass escape at dawn in Cebu. The tunnel, big enough to allow a person to crawl through, was about 20 metres long and started from a removed toilet bowl in one of the cells, Alorro said. He said the jail was designed to hold 250 inmates but has more than 800 prisoners, most of them serving short terms for minor offences. Four prisoners were shot dead in the same prison last year after they scaled a wall and tried to cut their way out through barbed wire.

Rock Hudson leaves hospital

LOS ANGELES (AP) — AIDS-stricken actor Rock Hudson was released from UCLA medical centre, 26 days after he was brought to southern California from Paris in serious condition. Escorted by friends, Hudson left the hospital to recuperate at his beach home at Malibu, just west of Los Angeles, said a medical centre spokesman who spoke on condition that he not be identified. "He was escorted by his staff and left in his private automobile," the spokesman said. "His overall medical condition has improved slightly since his admission on July 30. His condition was fair at the time of discharge."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND ORIAN SHARF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A8 ♣KQ1076 ♢J542 ♠A
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♣ 1♦ 2♥ Pass
What action do you take?
Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQJ1042 ♢5 ♠AJS ♣763
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♣ 3♣ 3♦ Pass
What action do you take?
Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A7 ♣AQ65 ♢AQ109852
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♣ 1♦ 1♠ 4♦
What do you bid now?
- Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠9874 ♠AKJS ♠AQ765
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♣ 3♦ 4♥ Pass
What action do you take?
Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠742 ♠AKJ83 ♢J6 ♠QJ3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♣ 1♦ 1♥ Pass
2♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠6 7K5 ♠AQ76 ♠AJ543
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♣ 1♦ 1♠ Pass
What do you bid now?